

**HENRY MOUNTAIN, PARKER MOUNTAIN,  
AND MOUNTAIN VALLEY  
MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLANS (MFPs)**

**APPROVED  
AMENDMENTS AND  
DECISION RECORD**

**Prepared by  
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (BLM)  
UTAH STATE OFFICE**

**Decision:** It is my decision to approve the multiple plan amendments and decision record for the Henry Mountain, Parker Mountain, and Mountain Valley Management Framework Plans (MFPs). This decision adds five new land tenure adjustment criteria (listed below) for public lands located in Richfield District of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Public lands in order to be considered for any form land tenure adjustment (LTA) including but not limited to exchanges, in lieu selections, desert land entries, R&PPs etc. (except FLPMA 203 Sales) within the above stated planning areas, must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- 1) is in the public interest and accommodates the needs of state, local or private entities, including needs for the economy, community growth and expansion and are in accordance with other land use goals and objectives and RMP/MFP planning decisions;
- 2) results in a net gain of important and manageable resource values on public lands such as crucial wildlife habitat, significant cultural sites, high value recreation areas, high quality riparian areas, live water, threatened & endangered species habitat, or areas key to the maintenance of productive ecosystems;
- 3) ensures the accessibility of public lands in areas where access is needed and cannot otherwise be obtained;
- 4) is essential to allow effective management of public lands in areas where consolidation of ownership is necessary to meet resource management objectives;
- 5) results in the acquisition of lands which serve a national priority as identified in national policy directives.

In addition to above criteria, all future land disposal actions will require a site specific environmental analysis in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act when an actual land tenure adjustment action is proposed. A subsequent analysis may reveal resource conditions that could not be mitigated to the satisfaction of the authorized officer and may therefore preclude disposal.

All future land tenure adjustments must meet one or more of the of the above land tenure adjustment criteria as well as be in conformance with other goals and objectives in the subject

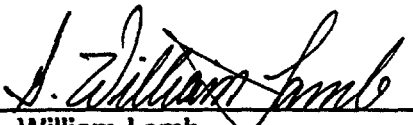
plan, some of which could preclude land tenure adjustment. All land tenure adjustments would be subject to valid existing rights as determined by the authorized officer.

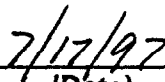
**Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI):** A finding of no significant impact was made on May 30, 1997 by the Utah BLM State Director. This determination was made based on the analysis provided in EA No. J-050-097-072. He determined the Proposed Amendments to the Henry Mountain, Parker Mountain, and Mountain Valley Management Framework Plans (MFPs) will not create significant impacts to the human environment and that an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

**Rationale for Decision:** The above decision was made to provide for planning consistency between District and Area Offices and increase its ability to conduct land tenure adjustments in a more flexible manner.

These planning amendments have shown the potential to improve management of sensitive resources, as well as provide possible community growth and economic development.

Further, numerous environmental elements were reviewed and no significant impacts were identified. Refer to Appendix A for the environmental elements that were considered but not analyzed in detail.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
G. William Lamb  
State Director, Utah

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

## **APPENDIX A:**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS CONSIDERED BUT NOT ANALYZED IN DETAIL**

The rationale for not considering these environmental elements further is documented below:

- **Impacts on Air Quality or Airshed Classification**

There is a potential for development of parcels that have left public ownership to temporarily degrade air quality periodically once construction or development begins. Anticipated soil disturbance from development is a potential source of fugitive dust and other air pollutants. However, the disturbed areas would be in scattered locations and at different times. There would be temporary increases in fugitive dust and other emissions, but the increases are not anticipated to be large enough to affect air quality on a regional basis.

In addition, the State of Utah in coordination with the Environmental Protection Agency would be responsible for any air quality permits and or restriction/mitigation necessary for the prevention of significant impacts for subsequent development proposals. Therefore, impacts on air quality are not addressed in detail at this time.

- **Impacts on Floodplains/Wetlands/Riparian**

All areas and area groupings were reviewed on topographical maps to determine if potential land tenure adjustments could adversely affect floodplains, wetlands or riparian areas. In accordance with executive order 11988 regarding floodplains, it is not anticipated that any land tenure adjustment that may conflict with floodplain protection, management or local zoning controls regarding these resources would be allowed unless it could be mitigated to the satisfaction of the authorized officer and other permitting authorities. Site specific impacts to these values would be analyzed and mitigated during subsequent environmental analysis at the implementation stages. Currently, it is Bureau policy that land tenure adjustments do not result in the loss of riparian areas or wetland areas unless such an adjustment results in the acquisitions of a net gain these resources.

- **Impacts on Prime/Unique Farmland**

Existing policies mandated by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 require the consideration of Prime or Unique Farmlands. Further, there are no known prime or unique farmlands that could be impacted by either alternative and therefore, these elements will not be considered further.

- **Impacts on Proposed Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)**

Under either Alternative, no ACECs would be impacted, however, all relevance and importance criteria would be protected on a case by case basis.

Existing law and policy would preclude taking any action that would cause significant adverse impacts to any of the values that were identified under the relevance and importance criteria in a designated ACEC. As such no land tenure adjustment would be allowed that would cause significant adverse impacts to any of the ACECs that have been designated in these planning areas.



- **Impacts on Cultural and Paleontological Resources**

It is anticipated that potential land tenure adjustments that would be found to have significant cultural or historical resources would be precluded from disposal. However, it is possible that some LTAs, could be authorized resulting in the loss of such values. Usually, this only occurs when BLM receives more or better of these values during an exchange process. Existing BLM policy would require mitigation as coordinated with and approved by the Utah State Historical Preservation Officer prior to authorizing any form of land tenure adjustment affecting cultural/historical resources. Therefore, impacts to these resources will not be considered further.

- **Impacts on Hazardous Waste Materials**

The addition of five new land exchange criteria is not anticipated to result in any potential action that would promote generation of hazardous wastes or interfere with management of hazardous waste under applicable Federal or State laws. Further, prior to any subsequent land tenure adjustment proposal, inventories for hazardous materials would be conducted and mitigation would be required (if possible) or the site would be precluded from land tenure adjustment. Therefore, this element has not been considered further.

- **Impacts on Wilderness Study Areas or Other Special Designations**

Existing policies would preclude land tenure adjustment of public lands within any Wilderness Study Areas, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Research Natural Areas, etc. Growth in general throughout the region will most likely cause increased visitor use of these areas. Impact analysis of this sort would be beyond the scope of this Environmental Analysis.

- **Impacts on Soil Resources/Water Resources**

There is a potential for loss of soil structure and productivity, with resultant impacts on vegetation and water quality from surface disturbance should a LTA result in subsequent development. Impacts on soils are closely linked to impacts on vegetation and water quality. It is anticipated that such impacts would be addressed on a site specific basis and that LTAs would not be considered where there is a potential for significant impacts unless such impacts could be mitigated to the satisfaction of the authorized officer in accordance with known statutory environmental thresholds. The same would be true of water quality and therefore these resources were not considered further in this assessment.

- **Impacts on Forestry Management**

It is not anticipated that any of the proposed land tenure adjustment criteria identified would have any appreciable effect on the existing management of or harvest of forest products and thus is not considered further in this analysis.

- **Impacts on Energy and Mineral Resources**

There is no known potential for disposing of any significant amount of land deemed valuable for energy and mineral resources. Site specific mineral reports will be prepared for every proposed LTA.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

(URA or MFP)

TITLE PAGE\*

State	UTAH	District	RICHFIELD
Resource Area	HENRY MOUNTAIN RESOURCE AREA		
Planning Unit		Number	07
Total Acres	289,547	Federal Sub-Surface	5,641
NRL	214,037	State	35,523
Withdrawn	760	Private	39,987
Other		Other	

Revision July, 1978

PREPARED OR REVIEWED

*Larry Sp*  
(Area Manager)

June 23, 1982

(Date)

ORIGINALLY APPROVED

*Spencer D. Rountree*  
(District Manager)

7/9/82  
(Date)

REVIEWED AND UPDATED

AREA MANAGER

DATE

*Larry Sp*

8/1/82

\* This form may be used as the Title Page for the Unit Resource Analysis and/or the Management Framework Plan

2. New data should be submitted to the area manager. Should the area manager determine that the new data is to be added to the master copy he will enter the data in the appropriate section and make a notation of the material, source, and date on the first page. He will mail a notice of change to the Chief of Planning for inclusion in the District's official photo copy.
4. In cases where data or changes cannot be entered in a "built in" space, the data will be typed on a colored piece of paper and inserted immediately following the page where the original information is listed. The supplemental page will include the date when it was added, the name of the specialist supplying the data and the source of the new information.



Updating Documents (See Instruction Memo UT-050-80-33)

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PLANNING AMENDMENT

PARKER MOUNTAIN AND HENRY MOUNTAIN  
PLANNING UNITS

Prepared by:

Roy Edmonds, Environmental Coordinator  
Carl J. Thurgood, Project Manager

AMENDMENT DECISION AND RATIONALE

(Met Johnson Land Exchange and  
Sandy Ranch Land Sale)


A. PROPOSED DECISION:

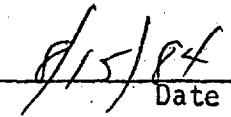
Proceed with the Amendment of the two plans (MFPs) as discussed in the Planning Amendment Document and as analyzed in the two associated Environmental Analyses.

B. RATIONALE:

Analysis shows that consummation of the two proposed land actions would result in significant improvement in the land management situation and provide a substantial benefit to the local, regional and national interest.

As the amendment of the two plans is necessary to allow the actions to proceed in conformance with current land use plans, the amendments have merit.

  
Henry Mountain Resource Area Manager

  
Date

  
District Manager

  
Date

## PLANNING AMENDMENTS

### PARKER MOUNTAIN AND HENRY MOUNTAIN PLANNING UNITS

#### A. INTRODUCTION

##### 1. Purpose and Need for Amendment

An acceptable land exchange proposal (Met Johnson Exchange) and a request for land sale (Sandy Ranch Land Sale) were submitted on November 1, 1982 and November 29, 1982, respectively, to the BLM. These proposals are not in conformance with two of BLM's land use plans (MFPs), but appear to have merit. Based on the two Environmental Assessments (EAs) attached, it is proposed to amend the two plans involved.

These two plans need to be amended so that the transfer and sale of the lands involved could proceed in conformance with current BLM land use planning documents (MFPs).

##### 2. Location

The lands to be exchanged include 1,354.81 acres of public land in Wayne County to be transferred to Mr. Met Johnson for 1,588.96 acres of private land in Juab County to be transferred to public ownership and managed by BLM.

The lands to be sold include 360 acres of public land in Garfield County to be sold to Tercero Corporation/owner and manager of the Sandy Ranch.

The legal description of the lands involved can be found in Part II of the two attached Environmental Assessments (#UT-050-84-023 and #UT-050-84-64).

##### 3. Planning Process

The Bureau focuses its planning efforts on significant multiple-use problems and issues. As far as possible, it uses existing information about local resources. It avoids new, costly, and time-consuming inventories or data-gathering unless necessary for sound resource decisions. The planning is fully integrated with the environmental analysis used to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act.

The BLM planning process is versatile enough to meet management or resource needs of a particular situation. This means that in some areas, a completely new plan may be needed, while in others, an earlier plan may be amended.

Any plan, particularly one dealing with natural resources, normally requires periodic maintenance and is sometimes changed. In the Resource Management Planning process, this is accomplished in one of three ways depending on the nature and extent of the change in the resource or management situation. Since the proposal to exchange or sell lands requires that the Henry Mountain and Parker Mountain MFPs be changed, this is to be done through plan amendments.

An amendment is initiated by the need to consider monitoring and evaluation findings, new data, new or revised policy, or a change in circumstances significantly affecting a part of the approved plan. Amendment requires formal public participation, interagency coordination, and preparation of either an EIS or an environmental assessment, depending upon the significance of the impacts.

#### 4. Conformance Statement

It has been determined that the proposed action is not in conformance with the Henry Mountain and Parker Mountain MFPs, but is in conformance with the Tintic MFP. The detail of findings and determination can be found as Attachment 7 and Attachment 4 of the Met Johnson Land Exchange EA and the Sandy Ranch Land Sale EA, respectively, which are attachments to this document.

### B. PLANNING ISSUES AND CRITERIA

#### 1. Issues

Planning issues are concerns or controversies about existing and potential land and resource allocations, levels of resource use, production, protection and related management practices. Issues concerning the exchange and sale proposals were derived from BLM interdisciplinary analysis and public participation. Many issues were raised and have been discussed in detail in the attached EAs.

There appears to be four major issues of significance:

- a. Change in land tenure (ownership)
- b. Fair market value (appraisal)
- c. Loss of vested interest (grazing preference and facilities).
- d. Substantial adverse affects to the human environment.

## 2. Criteria

Planning criteria establish constraints and guides for action. They state what will and will not be done or considered during the planning process. In addition to those criteria directed by specific legislation, i.e. threatened or endangered species or cultural resources, the following criteria are directly related to the issues identified. The following specific criteria were adopted:

- a. Lands will not be exchanged or sold unless the benefits to the public on a regional or national level meet or exceed the adverse impacts; or that public land management would be significantly improved.
- b. The fair market value of offered lands approximate the value of selected lands. Also, fair market value for purchased land must be received.
- c. Appropriate actions will be taken to protect or otherwise act on vested interests on the subject public lands of persons or organizations who properly and legally notify BLM that such actual or alleged vested interest exists.
- d. Tracts containing resources of substantial value to the public will be retained.

## C. ALTERNATIVES

### 1. Met Johnson Exchange

Since 1976, the BLM has been aggressively trying to acquire the land being offered by Mr. Johnson. This property is vital to certain proposals and activities at the Little Sahara Recreation Site. Since the current owner and applicant for the exchange purchased the property, at least 30 different tracts in seven different counties have been evaluated for exchange. These nominated tracts have been studied and the ten in the proposal accepted.

The attached EA evaluates these ten as the proposed action. In addition, the "No Action" alternative is evaluated.

### 2. Sandy Ranch Land Sale

Only the proposed action and no action seem to be viable alternatives for this action. Both of these are evaluated in the attached EA.

D. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Separate Environmental Assessments have been made for each of the two proposals. These are appended in their entirety.

Met Johnson Land Exchange - EA #UT-050-84-023  
Sandy Ranch Land Sale - EA #UT-050-84-64

E. COORDINATION, CONSISTENCY and PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Coordination and public participation have been continuous in connection with the two proposals.

A public meeting was held in Bicknell, Utah on March 20, 1984 to discuss the proposed land exchange.

A Federal Register Notice was printed on July 6, 1984 to inform the national public of the intent to amend the Parker Mountain and Henry Mountain MFPs in connection with the sale and exchange of specified public lands. In addition, news releases were published in the local newspapers indicating the intent to amend the plans.

The following steps are being taken in the amendment process:

1. Determination of Conformance or Nonconformance. (Completed)
2. Notification of Amendment. (Completed)
3. Preparation of EA. (Completed)
4. Governor's Consistency Determination.
5. Public Review.
6. Revision of the Amendment as Needed.
7. Notification of Decision.

F. LIST OF PREPARERS









A list of preparers can be found on the cover sheet of each of the EAs attached.

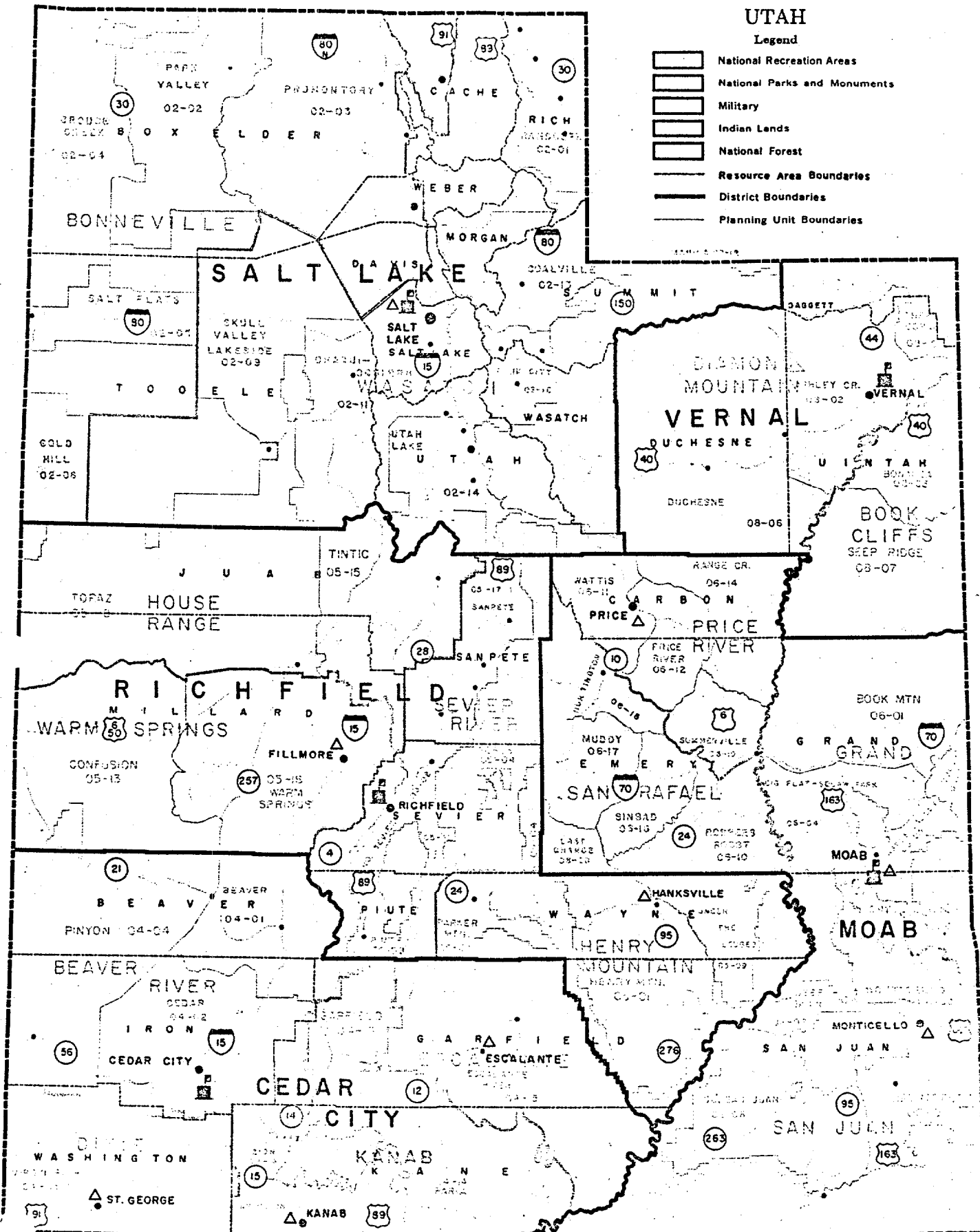
G. MAILING LIST

Each EA gives a list of persons, groups and agencies who have been involved in this amendment. Each of those listed will receive a copy of the draft amendment.

# UTAH

## Legend

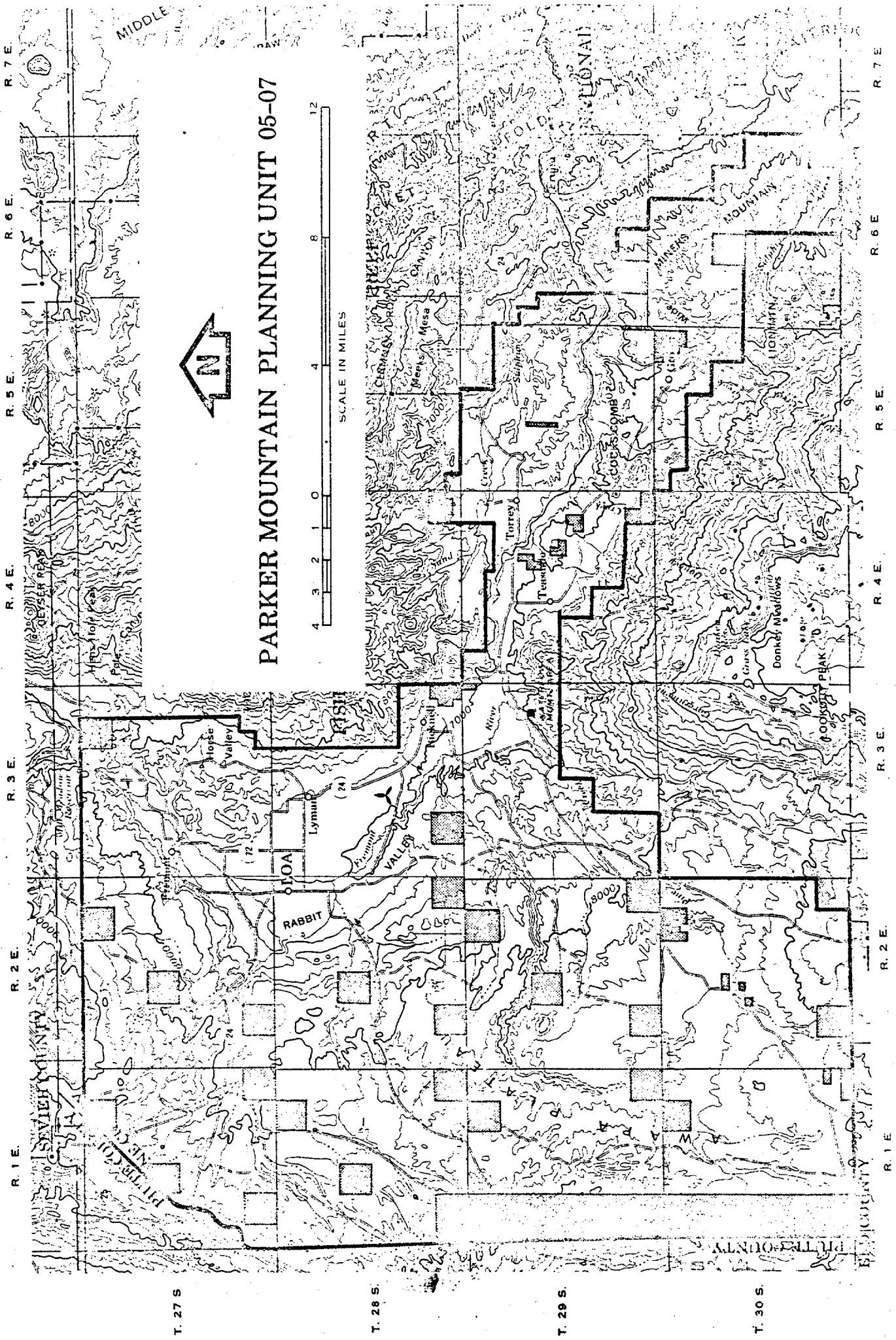
-  National Recreation Areas
-  National Parks and Monuments
-  Military
-  Indian Lands
-  National Forest
-  Resource Area Boundaries
-  District Boundaries
-  Planning Unit Boundaries



0 10 20 30 40 MILES

 DISTRICT & AREA OFFICE  
 AREA OFFICE





T. 27 S.

T. 28 S.

T. 29 S.

T. 30 S.

PARKER MOUNTAIN PLANNING UNIT  
MFP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Bureau of Land Management  
Richfield District  
Henry Mountain Resource Area  
November 1982

Prepared by: Edward Bovy  
Planning Coordinator

Reviewed by: Carl J. Thurgood  
Chief, PEA

Reviewed by: Fancy O. Mayfield 24-83  
Chief, Resources

Reviewed by: Fancy S.  
Area Manager

Approved by: James E. Pennington  
District Manager

The Parker Mountain Management Framework Plan was completed in 1978 and given final approval in 1982.

The Parker Mountain Grazing Management EIS was completed in October 1979. A Rangeland Program Summary was issued in March 1980; an update was issued in March 1981.

The Parker Mountain Planning Unit is scheduled to be combined with the Henry Mountain Planning Area when the Henry Mountain RMP is developed. Issues will be identified for this RMP in 1987. Data will be collected and analyzed during 1988-1990, and the EIS will be written 1991.

Therefore, time frames for implementating elements of this plan should not extend beyond 1991 unless there are special or unusual circumstances.

The following report outlines all land management decisions approved by the District Manager in the MFP by resource. Some decisions have already been implemented and are so indicated.

The Area Manager is responsible to insure that the remaining decisions are implemented according to the time frames developed in this report. He will review this report annually and write a yearly update. This update will discuss all items which were accomplished, list items which were not accomplished with an explanation, and suggest revised target dates.

This report will also be used as a based for determining funding requests during preparation of the annual work plan each year.

Decisions which have not been implemented by the time the HMRA RMP is developed must be reevaluated as issues to see whether or not they are still relevant.

## LANDS

<u>Decisions</u>		<u>Status</u>
L-1	Convert five waste sites to landfills	(a)
L-2	Legalize Wayne County communication site	(b) completed
L-3	Designation of IPP utility corridor	No action needed
L-4	Correct mine shaft hazards; do validity determination	(c)
L-5	Convert Teasdale to sanitary landfill	(a)

### Decisions Requiring Actions

#### Every Year

- (a) L-1, L-5 (Area Staff) Continue efforts to implement; submit yearly progress report.

#### FY 83

- (b) L-2. (Area Realty Specialist) Process right-of-way by 7-1-83.
- (c) L-4. (Area Geologist) Contact owners of mine shafts and determine if claims are still active.. Submit recommendations via staff report by 6-1-83.

## MINERALS

	<u>Decisions</u>	<u>Status</u>
M-1.1	Designate sand and gravel sites	No action required
1.2	Provide future sand and gravel sites	No action required
1.3	Do validity checks on sand and gravel sites	(a)
M-2	Designate flagstone sites	No action required
M-3	Revise oil and gas categories	Completed
M-4	Recognize gypsum deposits	No action required
M-5	Recognize copper deposits	No action required
M-6	Recognize uranium deposits	No action required

### Decisions Requiring Action

#### FY-83

(a) M-1.3 See attached memorandum.

**Memorandum**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

IN REPLY REFER TO:

3800  
(U-052)

**TO :** Area Manager; HMRA and Division Chief, PEA **Date:** January 17, 1983  
**FROM :** District Manager, Richfield  
**SUBJECT :** Lee Hollow Sand and Gravel Claims  
Parker Mountain MFP Decision M-1.3

During a recent review of the recommendations and decisions of the Parker Mountain MFP, the question was raised as to why the validity of the mining claims in Lee Hollow had not yet been determined, as recommended in M-1.3 of the MFP.

A recent review of the claims conducted at the Wayne County Courthouse revealed that the original claims, located in 1948, were worked for several years and then no assessment work was recorded until 1978, when the original claimant's sons again began to work the claims. The Wayne County records indicate that the claims were not relocated or otherwise amended in 1978, thus any rights on the claims revert back to the original location date, 1948.

Although there is a gap in the yearly assessment work requirement, this gap is greatly outweighed by the fact that the claimants did have a market for the material in the late 1940s and early 1950s, the general public utilized the area in the 1950s and 1960s as a source of sand and gravel, and the BLM established a community pit in the area in 1964, which was active until 1978.

The courts have consistently found pre 1955 sand and gravel claims valid where a market had been established prior to 1955 and that market continues to the present time. It is apparent from ledgers kept by the original claimants that a market existed prior to 1955, and the establishment of a community pit in the area by the BLM and the use of the deposit by the general public has obviously shown that a market for the material has existed since that time.

Both the District and State Office Minerals Specialists agree that the Bureau would be unsuccessful in challenging the validity of the claims solely because the assessment work was not performed yearly. Such a charge is usually filed only as a supplemental charge in mining claim complaint procedures. They also feel that it would not be in the public interest to spend the time and money necessary to conduct such a validity determination when numerous sources of sand and gravel are available in the area. Accordingly, the planning documents should be updated to reflect the fact that the claims will not be contested.

*Ronald H. Pennington*

## FORESTRY

<u>Decisions</u>		<u>Status</u>
F-1	Free Use Permits	Respond as needed
F-2	Christmas tree cutting areas	Respond as needed

### Decisions Requiring Action

#### Every Year

F-1, F-2 (Area Staff) specific actions to be determined in response to public initiatives.

## RANGE

<u>Decisions</u>	<u>Status</u>
RM-1.1 Seven Mile Allotment: grazing adjustments projects, monitoring	(a) (e) completed
1.2 Seven Mile Allotment: 4,800 acre chaining	(b) completed
1.3 Tanner Allotment: Monitoring	(a) (e)
RM-2 Fishlake and Cedar Grove Allotments: surveys and monitoring	(a) (e)
RM-3 Range studies and monitoring	(a) (c) (e)
RM-4.1 Range studies and monitoring	(a) (c) (e)
4.2 Chainings	Rejected
* Range studies and monitoring	(d)

### Decisions Requiring Action

#### Every Year

- (a) (Area Staff) Implement scheduled studies, report on completed studies, request any needed funding for studies scheduled for following fiscal year.

#### FY 83

- (b) (Contract) Chain and seed 2,400 acres in Seven Mile Allotment.
- (c) (Area Staff) Categorize allotments (M-I-C) for future use in prioritizing range projects.
- (d) (Area Manager) Issue final decisions on allotments that have been monitored for the past 3 years.

#### FY 86

(Area Manager) Issue final decisions on Seven Mile Allotment for implementation in 1987 grazing season.

- (e) See attached Range MFP Conformance Report.



## WILDLIFE

<u>Decisions</u>		<u>Status</u>
WL-1	Cover modification (prairie dog)	Rejected
WL-2	Grass composition change (prairie dog)	Rejected
WL-3	Powerline hazard (bald eagle)	Completed 1980
WL-4	Raptor poles	(a)
WL-5	Big Hollow raptor studies	<del>(b)</del> = completed
WL-6	Maintain raptor nesting boxes	Rejected
WL-7	Modify fence for antelope	(d)
WL-8.1	Forage allocation (antelope)	Completed
8.2	Forage allocation (antelope)	Rejected
8.3	Chain and seed, Seven Mile	See RM-1.2
WL-9.1	Forage allocation (mule deer)	<del>(e)</del> completed
9.2	Winter livestock competition with mule deer	Completed
9.3	Forage allocation (mule deer)	(c)
9.4	Forage allocation (mule deer)	Rejected
WL-10.1	Forage allocation (elk)	(e)
10.2	Boulder Mountain elk expansion	Rejected
10.3	Forage allocation (elk)	(e)
WL-11	Mule deer range studies	<del>(e)</del> completed?
WL-12	Wetland management	Completed
WL-13	Minimum streamflows (waterfowl)	(c)
WL-14	Change season-of-use, Hickman Allotment	Completed (see range update)

(e) Preliminary decisions have been issued. Final decision scheduled for 1985.

### Decisions Requiring Action

#### Every Year

(c) (Area Office Biologist) Implement scheduled studies, report on completed studies, request any needed funding for studies scheduled for following fiscal year. See Range update.

#### FY 83

(b) WL-5 (Area Office Biologist) complete study report and make recommendations.

(c) (Area Office Biologist) Assist in development of M-I-C range allotment categories.

#### FY 84

(a) WL-4 (Area Office Biologist)

~~(d) WL-7 (Area Office Biologist)~~ *no longer applicable due to BAWD selection*

## WATERSHED

	<u>Decisions</u>	<u>Status</u>
W-1	Check dams in Torrey watershed	(a) (b)
W-2	Watershed studies, eight watersheds	(a) (b)

### Decisions Requiring Action

#### Every Year

- (a) (Area Staff) Implement scheduled watershed studies, report on completed studies, request funding for studies scheduled for following fiscal year.

#### FY 84

- (b) (Area Staff) Develop schedule for watershed studies through coordination with HMP/AMP (see Range section).

## RECREATION

	<u>Decisions</u>	<u>Status</u>
R-1	ORV monitoring	(a) (b)
R-2	Close Fremont Gorge to ORVs	Completed
R-3	Cooperative agreement with USFS for Mill Meadow	(c)
R-4	Sulphur Creek Trail	Rejected
R-5	Fish Creek Cove Trail Study	(f)
R-6	VRM	Completed
R-7	Test four sites for National Historic Register significance	(d) (e)

### Decisions Requiring Action

#### Every Year

- (b) R-1 (Area Recreation Specialist) Complete yearly ORV monitoring update, including review of Big Hollow Raptor Study.

#### FY 83

- (a) R-1 (Area Recreation Specialist) Write ORV Monitoring Plan to monitor critical resources and implement.
- (d) R-7 (District Recreation Specialist) Program funds for FY 84 test of sites.

#### FY 84

- (c) R-3 (Area Recreation Specialist)
- (e) R-7 (District Archaeologist) Complete test excavations if funded.
- (f) R-5 (Area Recreation Specialist) Conduct trail study and report findings.



# United States Department of the Interior

IN REPLY REFER TO  
2800  
(U-059)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
Henry Mountain Resource Area  
P. O. Box 99  
Hanksville, UT 84734

## STAFF REPORT

Title: Implementation MFP Decisions  
Date: November 15, 1982  
Author: C. L. Walrath, HMRA Realty Specialist

### Parker Mountain MFP Decisions - Lands

#### L-1--L-5 Wayne County Garbage Dumps

Lyman-Fremont  
Loa  
Torrey  
Bicknell  
Teasdale

Several joint meetings have been held with Wayne County Commissioners, the National Park Service, the EPA, and the Utah State Health Department in Wayne County on the problems associated with the dumps and possible solutions in line with regulations, county economics, and public opinion.

Each disposal site has been inspected on several occasions, alone and in company with the County Commissioners. In most instances the County has been very cooperative rectifying within a reasonable period of time specific violations, i.e., digging new trenches, covering trash, etc. On several occasions the dumps were recently attended and no serious health hazards were present.

The dump-landfill problem in Wayne County is a very complicated and unending problem and a hard line approach would not appear to be the solution at this time. The emotional and social connotations are extensive, directly tied into monetary considerations. Wayne County has a small tax base, little money, a low income population, and widely separated communities. Elected officials are cognizant of the related health and sanitation problems connected with the waste disposal sites, are concerned, and are working toward solution of their problem.

HMRA personnel will continue to work to keep regular maintenance of the disposal sites a prime consideration of those responsible and capable of action, as well as continuing to work with Wayne County and all agencies toward the ideal central landfill concept.

L-2--Legalize the communication site operated by Wayne County in T 28 S,  
R 2 E, NW $\frac{1}{4}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$  NE $\frac{1}{4}$

Discussions have been conducted with Wayne County Commissioners. Documents have been prepared for their execution. The matter will be taken up at their December 1982 meeting. Right-of-way will be processed before the end of this fiscal year.

*P. L. Wabath*

**HENRY MOUNTAIN, PARKER MOUNTAIN,  
AND MOUNTAIN VALLEY  
MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLANS (MFPs)**

**APPROVED  
AMENDMENTS AND  
DECISION RECORD**

Prepared by  
**DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (BLM)  
UTAH STATE OFFICE**

**Decision:** It is my decision to approve the multiple plan amendments and decision record for the Henry Mountain, Parker Mountain, and Mountain Valley Management Framework Plans (MFPs). This decision adds five new land tenure adjustment criteria (listed below) for public lands located in Richfield District of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Public lands in order to be considered for any form land tenure adjustment (LTA) including but not limited to exchanges, in lieu selections, desert land entries, R&PPs etc. (except FLPMA 203 Sales) within the above stated planning areas, must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- 1) is in the public interest and accommodates the needs of state, local or private entities, including needs for the economy, community growth and expansion and are in accordance with other land use goals and objectives and RMP/MFP planning decisions;
- 2) results in a net gain of important and manageable resource values on public lands such as crucial wildlife habitat, significant cultural sites, high value recreation areas, high quality riparian areas, live water, threatened & endangered species habitat, or areas key to the maintenance of productive ecosystems;
- 3) ensures the accessibility of public lands in areas where access is needed and cannot otherwise be obtained;
- 4) is essential to allow effective management of public lands in areas where consolidation of ownership is necessary to meet resource management objectives;
- 5) results in the acquisition of lands which serve a national priority as identified in national policy directives.

In addition to above criteria, all future land disposal actions will require a site specific environmental analysis in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act when an actual land tenure adjustment action is proposed. A subsequent analysis may reveal resource conditions that could not be mitigated to the satisfaction of the authorized officer and may therefore preclude disposal.

All future land tenure adjustments must meet one or more of the of the above land tenure adjustment criteria as well as be in conformance with other goals and objectives in the subject

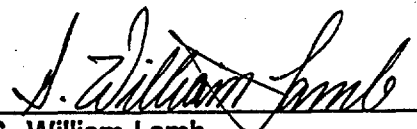
plan, some of which could preclude land tenure adjustment. All land tenure adjustments would be subject to valid existing rights as determined by the authorized officer.

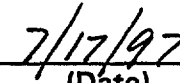
**Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI):** A finding of no significant impact was made on May 30, 1997 by the Utah BLM State Director. This determination was made based on the analysis provided in EA No. J-050-097-072. He determined the Proposed Amendments to the Henry Mountain, Parker Mountain, and Mountain Valley Management Framework Plans (MFPs) will not create significant impacts to the human environment and that an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

**Rationale for Decision:** The above decision was made to provide for planning consistency between District and Area Offices and increase its ability to conduct land tenure adjustments in a more flexible manner.

These planning amendments have shown the potential to improve management of sensitive resources, as well as provide possible community growth and economic development.

Further, numerous environmental elements were reviewed and no significant impacts were identified. Refer to Appendix A for the environmental elements that were considered but not analyzed in detail.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
G. William Lamb  
State Director, Utah

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

## **APPENDIX A:**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS CONSIDERED BUT NOT ANALYZED IN DETAIL**



The rationale for not considering these environmental elements further is documented below:

- **Impacts on Air Quality or Airshed Classification**

There is a potential for development of parcels that have left public ownership to temporarily degrade air quality periodically once construction or development begins. Anticipated soil disturbance from development is a potential source of fugitive dust and other air pollutants. However, the disturbed areas would be in scattered locations and at different times. There would be temporary increases in fugitive dust and other emissions, but the increases are not anticipated to be large enough to affect air quality on a regional basis.

In addition, the State of Utah in coordination with the Environmental Protection Agency would be responsible for any air quality permits and or restriction/mitigation necessary for the prevention of significant impacts for subsequent development proposals. Therefore, impacts on air quality are not addressed in detail at this time.

- **Impacts on Floodplains/Wetlands/Riparian**

All areas and area groupings were reviewed on topographical maps to determine if potential land tenure adjustments could adversely affect floodplains, wetlands or riparian areas. In accordance with executive order 11988 regarding floodplains, it is not anticipated that any land tenure adjustment that may conflict with floodplain protection, management or local zoning controls regarding these resources would be allowed unless it could be mitigated to the satisfaction of the authorized officer and other permitting authorities. Site specific impacts to these values would be analyzed and mitigated during subsequent environmental analysis at the implementation stages. Currently, it is Bureau policy that land tenure adjustments do not result in the loss of riparian areas or wetland areas unless such an adjustment results in the acquisitions of a net gain these resources.

- **Impacts on Prime/Unique Farmland**

Existing policies mandated by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 require the consideration of Prime or Unique Farmlands. Further, there are no known prime or unique farmlands that could be impacted by either alternative and therefore, these elements will not be considered further.

- **Impacts on Proposed Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)**

Under either Alternative, no ACECs would be impacted, however, all relevance and importance criteria would be protected on a case by case basis.

Existing law and policy would preclude taking any action that would cause significant adverse impacts to any of the values that were identified under the relevance and importance criteria in a designated ACEC. As such no land tenure adjustment would be allowed that would cause significant adverse impacts to any of the ACECs that have been designated in these planning areas.

- **Impacts on Cultural and Paleontological Resources**

It is anticipated that potential land tenure adjustments that would be found to have significant cultural or historical resources would be precluded from disposal. However, it is possible that some LTAs, could be authorized resulting in the loss of such values. Usually, this only occurs when BLM receives more or better of these values during an exchange process. Existing BLM policy would require mitigation as coordinated with and approved by the Utah State Historical Preservation Officer prior to authorizing any form of land tenure adjustment affecting cultural/historical resources. Therefore, impacts to these resources will not be considered further.

- **Impacts on Hazardous Waste Materials**

The addition of five new land exchange criteria is not anticipated to result in any potential action that would promote generation of hazardous wastes or interfere with management of hazardous waste under applicable Federal or State laws. Further, prior to any subsequent land tenure adjustment proposal, inventories for hazardous materials would be conducted and mitigation would be required (if possible) or the site would be precluded from land tenure adjustment. Therefore, this element has not been considered further.

- **Impacts on Wilderness Study Areas or Other Special Designations**

Existing policies would preclude land tenure adjustment of public lands within any Wilderness Study Areas, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Research Natural Areas, etc. Growth in general throughout the region will most likely cause increased visitor use of these areas. Impact analysis of this sort would be beyond the scope of this Environmental Analysis.

- **Impacts on Soil Resources/Water Resources**

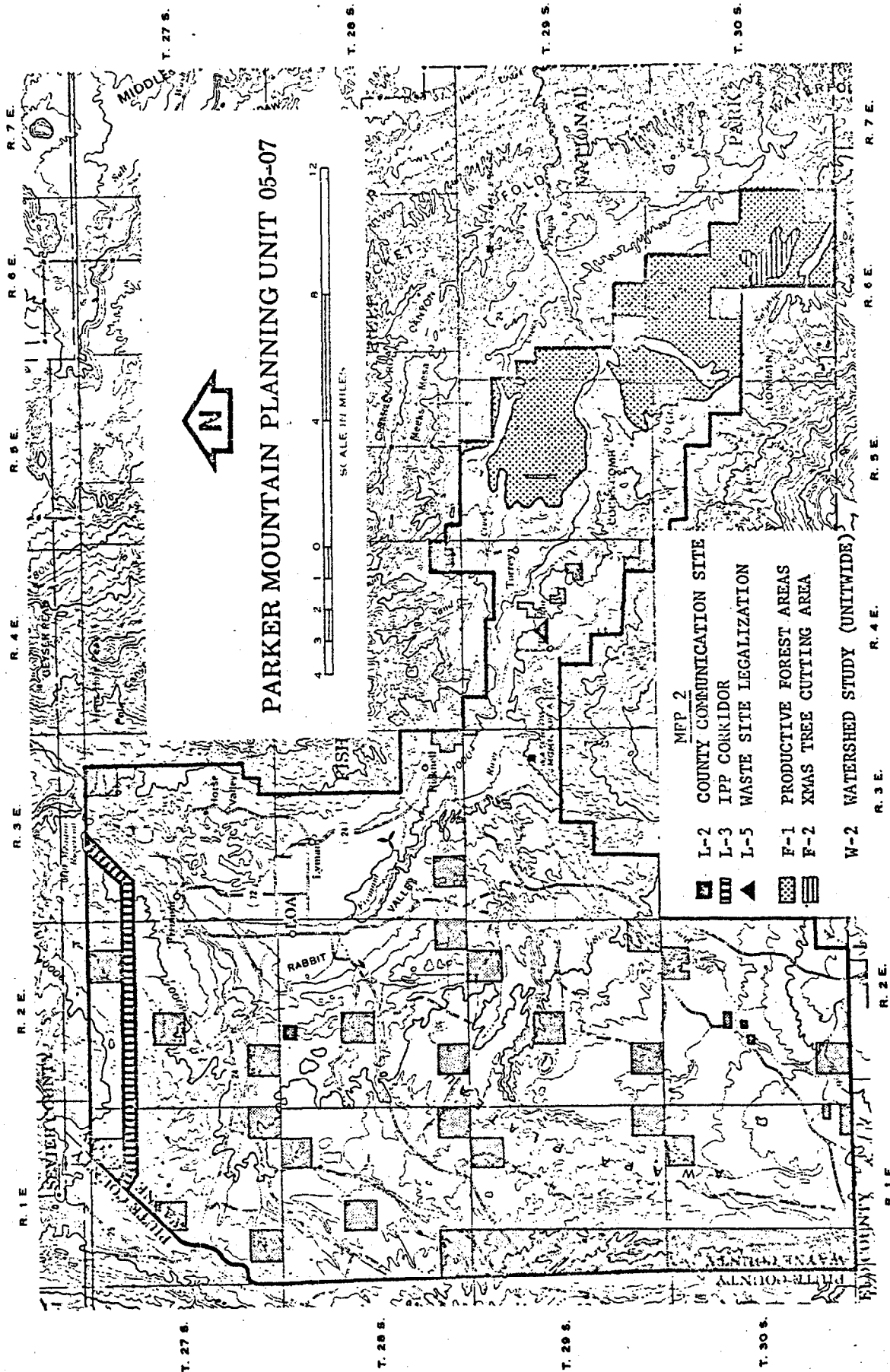
There is a potential for loss of soil structure and productivity, with resultant impacts on vegetation and water quality from surface disturbance should a LTA result in subsequent development. Impacts on soils are closely linked to impacts on vegetation and water quality. It is anticipated that such impacts would be addressed on a site specific basis and that LTAs would not be considered where there is a potential for significant impacts unless such impacts could be mitigated to the satisfaction of the authorized officer in accordance with known statutory environmental thresholds. The same would be true of water quality and therefore these resources were not considered further in this assessment.

- **Impacts on Forestry Management**

It is not anticipated that any of the proposed land tenure adjustment criteria identified would have any appreciable effect on the existing management of or harvest of forest products and thus is not considered further in this analysis.

- **Impacts on Energy and Mineral Resources**

There is no known potential for disposing of any significant amount of land deemed valuable for energy and mineral resources. Site specific mineral reports will be prepared for every proposed LTA.



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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Lands
Objective Number	L-1 Lands Quality

Objective:

Manage five solid waste disposal sites located within the planning unit in order to minimize environmental degradation and maintain BLM land quality.

Rationale:

Basic guidance standards prescribe that management program decisions must be consistent with public health and safety standards affecting solid waste disposal (BLM Manual 1602, C.3.a).

Bureau objectives are to protect lands, resources, environment and public values therein from avoidable destruction, abuse and deterioration and correct past abuses to the extent feasible (BLM Manual 1602).

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Lands

Overlay Reference

Step 1 L-1 Step 3

Recommendation

Convert the following waste disposal sites to sanitary landfills located in the Parker Mountain Planning Unit:

Fremont	T27S, R3E Sec. 10
Lyman	T28S, R3E, Sec. 10
Loa	T28S, R2E, Sec. 14
Bicknell	T28S, R3E, Sec. 34
Torrey	T29S, R5E, Sec. 18

Consideration should be given to the problems small communities have in meeting State and EPA standards.

Support Needs

Reality Specialist, Surface Protection Specialist, EPA and Utah State Health Department.

Rationale

Indiscriminate dumping and lack of sites has caused visual and surface damage to the land and is having a negative impact on sanitary conditions.

Maintaining health and safety standards for the general public on lands administered by the BLM is an important objective identified in BLM Manual 1602.

-----  
Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would have no impact on existing URA values or MFP recommendations of other Resource activities. The recommendation would, as the rationale states, eliminate a potential health problem and unsightly conditions at the sites.

If the five sites are converted to sanitary landfills, each community government would be required to invest funds for equipment, or contract to compact waste and cover it after each use period. The minimum cost of a crawler tractor to excavate, compact and cover would be \$35,000. If each community purchased equipment the total expenditure would be \$175,000. This expenditure would cover over 50% of all current (1977) public spending in Wayne County for police-fire, roads health-hospital, part-recreation and county operations. The impact of the infrastructure cost (sanitary landfills) would therefore be significant.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Parker Mountain  
Activity Lands  
Overlay Reference  
Step 1 L-1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis (continued)

Examination of the soils data (URA II) and the drainage characteristics of the sites indicate these factors may prevent the sites from meeting State and EPA standards for sanitary landfills.

Alternative I - Enforce current stipulations for maintenance of the waste disposal sites and work with communities and county for future location of a central sanitary landfill site(s).

Multiple Use Analysis

The infrastructure impact would be reduced because each community would not be required to operate its own waste disposal site. Transportation costs would be added for residents hauling solid waste to a landfill or a waste collection system would have to be instituted. The latter would impose garbage collection fees on residents which are not now required to pay.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Enforce the stipulations under which the existing R&PP leases were granted. Work with local governments (town and county) to establish central sanitary landfill(s).

Reasons

Enforcement of the stipulation should improve cleanup and waste coverage at the sites, but provision must be made to provide site(s) which can be operated as sanitary landfills.

Support Needs

Surface Protection specialist  
for compliance enforcement  
Reality Specialist  
EPA and Utah State Health Dept.

1/12/94  
Determined to allow  
working w/ County  
on Fremont and Lyncan  
Sites AD

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation.

See rationale for the Multiple Use recommendation.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1980 - Begin working with state and local authorities to determine satisfactory central sanitary landfill locations.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Lands

Objective Number

L-2

Objective

Correct Wayne County's unauthorized use of public lands for a communication site located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  T. 28 S., R. 2 E., Sec. 4

Rationale

The need exists for legalizing unauthorized use of public lands identified in the URA, Utility and Transportation Systems, Step 4 according to trespass procedures. This site has been illegally occupied for approximately a decade.

Bureau objectives are to manage the public lands in a manner providing the maximum benefit to the general public and to correct past abuses (BLM Manual 1602, 1.12).

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity  
Lands

Overlay Reference

Step 1 L-2 Step 3

Recommendation:

L-2

Legalize the communication site (television and FM repeater) and powerline (approximately ½ mile) after the Wayne County Commission makes formal application for Right-of-Way under Title V of FLPMA.

Rationale:

L-2

Unauthorized trespass has occurred on this site for almost ten years and steps should be taken to legalize this situation.

The communication site provides radio and television signals to several communities located in Wayne County and are an important communication link for its inhabitants.

Support Needs:

Realty Specialist

Multiple Use Analysis

The current use, although unauthorized, does not conflict with existing or proposed resource uses. The communications provided at the site have become an important link for the residents of Rabbit Valley. Termination of the residents of Rabbit Valley. Termination of the use would cause a blackout of television and radio reception. Termination would generate political and social opposition to BLM.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Legalize the communication site and powerline after the Wayne County Commission makes formal application for a Right-of-way.

Reasons

The current communication facilities have been in use for over a decade and have public acceptance. Legalization would not impact current or proposed land uses.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)



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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	L-2
Step 3	

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation.

Rationale

The communicator site has been used for about ten years. The present location is the best site for the facility in the general area.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1980 - Meet with, encourage, and assist the Wayne County Commission to make formal application to legalize the use of public lands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Lands
Objective Number	L-3 Rights-of-Way

Objective:

Provide approximately 11 miles of public land to accommodate the proposed IPP transmission line for the transfer of electrical energy from the IPP proposed plant site in Wayne County to various metropolitan areas in Southern California and rural areas in Utah and Nevada.

Rationale:

BLM Manual 1602, Basic Guidance, indicates that the Bureau should help meet the people's needs for the lands and their resources and to contribute to the stability and orderly growth of dependent users, industries, communities and regions.

Public Law 94-579 (Federal Land Policy and Management Act, 1976) Section 503 requires, to the extent practical, utility corridors be utilized to minimize environmental damage and curtail proliferation of separate rights-of-way.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Parker Mountain	
Activity	
Lands	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

L-3

Establish a utility corridor through:

T. 27S., R. 3E., Sec. 5, 7, 12, 11, 10, 9;

T. 27S., R. 3E., Sec. 8, 7;

T. 27 S., R. 1E., Sec. 12, 11, 10.

This segment would be a continuation of the transmission corridor originating from the proposed IPP Plant located in Southern California.

The IPP project would require a corridor for two 500 KV lines (steel structures) and one 345 KV line (wood structure) constructed in parallel fashion for a distance of approximately 11 miles in this planning unit.

Rationale:

Currently a major coal fired thermal electrical power plant (IPP) is proposed for construction. The plant would be located some 16 miles northwest of Hanksville in Wayne County and would consist of four 750 MW units when completed. The primary market area for the power would be various metropolitan areas in Southern California and to certain rural areas of Utah and Nevada.

The general route of the proposed corridor is logical and reasonable. Highly scenic areas are avoided as much as possible and it follows the general corridor route (Hogan Pass) which was identified as an alternate transmission line route in the Huntington-Sigurd EIS (1975).

The route crosses one major highway U-24, which is unavoidable.

Support Needs:

Environmental Statement,  
Archaeological data

Multiple Use Analysis

URA Values - The proposed corridor impact on existing URA values would be low, that is, it would have a discernible impact but one which could be easily adjusted to without long term adverse impacts remaining on existing resource values.

Recreation - The visual intrusion of powerlines would be compatible with VRM Class IV (MFP R6.2) proposed for the north end of the Planning Unit.

Wildlife - WL 4.1 proposes to erect prey poles in the Seven Mile Allotment for raptors. Transmission towers would provide additional prey perches for raptors.

Existing archaeological data (URA 3) and surveys for Threatened and Endangered plants indicate none are found within the corridor. URA 2 data indicates

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Lands

Overlay Reference

Step 1 L-3

Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis (continued)

Astragalus lentiginosus var chartaceae is located one mile north of the proposed corridor.

Public opinion has not focused on IPP proposed transmission corridors but rather on the power plant site near Capitol Reef.

Multiple Use Recommendations

Establish a utility corridor through sections identified in MFP Step 1

Reasons

Although transmission lines and towers would be a visual intrusion, the use is compatible with the VRM class. The corridor would not significantly conflict with present or proposed resource values and management.

Support Needs

Environmental Statement.  
Complete archaeological and T&E surveys.

Decision

Withhold a decision concerning a utility corridor until a need is shown for a corridor.

Rationale

At the present time, construction of the IPP Power Plant near Hanksville is uncertain. A utility corridor would not be necessary without the Power Plant.

UNITED STATES  
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Lands
Objective Number	L-4 Hazardous Lands

Objective:

Correct existing hazardous conditions associated with two abandoned mine shafts and one abandoned mine tunnel located on Miners Mountain.

Rationale:

The need exists to eliminate any existing or portential hazardous area that is accessible to the general public.

Bureau objectives are to provide an environment safe and free from avoidable hazard while on public domain lands (BLM Manual 1602, G.3.d).

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Lands

Overlay Reference

Step 1 L-4

Step 3

Recommendation:

L-4

The two abandoned mine shafts should be covered with heavy timber shoring to prevent accidental entry and fencing should be constructed around the shafts.

T. 30S., R. 6E., Sec. 10, 17.

The abandoned mine tunnel should have its entrance filled in and a barricade constructed to prevent any possible entry by unauthorized people.

T. 30S., R. 6 E., Sec. 8.

Rationale:

L-4

When possible, action should be taken to eliminate any hazardous areas that have the potential to seriously injure the general public and cause adverse legal proceedings to be taken against the BLM.

Support Needs:

Minerals claims status, post hazardous signs and use supervision.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Minerals URA Values. The hazards are on mining claims considered valid with active assessment work.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Reasons

Take no action to close the tunnels.

The claims are considered valid.

Decision

Take no action to close the tunnels or shafts until claimholders have been informed of BLM's concern for public safety. If no action has been taken by the end of FY 1980, coordinate with the Bureau of Mines to determine the validity of claims and take whatever action is necessary to eliminate the hazards.

Rationale

The tunnels and shafts are a hazard to the public whether or not the claims are valid. Contact with the claim holders may be enough encouragement for them to take the necessary measures to alleviate the hazard.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Lands

Objective Number

L-5

Objective:

Correct Teasdale's unauthorized use of approximately 25 acres of land for a waste disposal site located at the corner of sections 9, 10, and 15, T. 29 S., R. 4 E., and improve the land quality of the area.

Rationale:

Step 3, URA identifies the unauthorized use of public lands for a waste disposal site by the town of Teasdale. No application has been submitted by the Wayne County Commissioners to legalize the use of this land. Indiscriminate dumping practices are contributing to a deteriorating affect on the land quality of the area.

Bureau objectives are to manage the public lands in a manner providing the maximum benefit to the general public and to correct past abuses (BLM Manual 1602, 1.12), and to protect lands, resources, environment and public values therein from avoidable destruction, abuse and deterioration and correct past abuses to the extent feasible (BLM Manual 1602).

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Parker Mountain
Activity
Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-5 Step 3

Recommendation:

L-5

Legalize Teasdale's unauthorized use of public lands for a waste disposal site after Wayne County submits a formal application under the R&PP Act.

Convert the waste disposal site to a sanitary landfill with consideration being given to the problems encountered by Wayne County in meeting State and EPA standards.

Rationale:

Teasdale's use of this land for a waste disposal site is an important aid in helping the community to function properly and steps should be taken to legalize its use.

Maintaining health and safety standards for the general public on lands administered by the BLM is an important objective identified in BLM Manual 1602.

Support Needs:

Reality Specialist, Surface Protection specialist, EPA and Utah State Health Department.

Multiple Use Analysis

The recommendation would not conflict with existing URA land uses or MFP recommendations. Infrastructure impacts. Teasdale is not an incorporated town. If the site were legalized and converted to a sanitary landfill, application would have to come from Wayne County and that government unit would be responsible for operation of the landfill.

Recommendation Lands 1.1 analyses the impacts of converting five existing waste disposal sites to landfills. The Teasdale site would add a sixth site increasing capital outlay to over \$200,000.

Current dumping at the Teasdale site is into a trench. Whether the site's soils and drainage characteristics would comply with standards for a sanitary landfill has not been determined.



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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Lands

Overlay Reference

Step 1 L-5 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Clean up and bury waste at the site. Prohibit further dumping by closing access. Defer legalization of the site for a sanitary landfill. Work with the County government and communities to establish central sanitary landfill(s) in the planning unit.

Reasons

Unauthorized dumping must be terminated. Because sanitary landfills are expensive, joint operations (central landfills) are needed in the planning unit. The Teasdale site may qualify as a central site, but until a waste disposal plan is worked out with the county and towns, granting an R&PP lease would be premature.

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation.

Rationale

See rationale for the Multiple Use recommendation

Implementation Schedule

FY 1980 - Begin work with the community of Teasdale to stop the indiscriminate dumping on public lands.

Range

This alternative would not have a significant impact on the range resource. Impacts would be similar in intensity and kind to the proposal. Benefits may be slight as no vegetation would be disturbed.

Watershed

Benefits would be slight as no vegetation would be disturbed on the 8,440 acres.

Wildlife

When the Hollow was originally considered and placed in Category 3 the land and cliffs were considered to be excellent raptor habitat, and that it was heavily used by raptors. After 5 years observation by DWR and BLM wildlife biologists observed slight use, therefore benefits would be slight.

Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

None on the 8,440 acres involved in the analysis.

MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATION

Accept recommendation M-3.2.

RATIONALE

The least restrictive alternative was chosen as it would ensure that the oil and gas categories represent the least restrictive stipulations on oil and gas exploration and development while providing the minimum level of protection necessary for other resource values.

It is concluded that the "No Action" alternative is not reasonable as it would hinder government policy to reach energy independence. Furthermore, restriction from standard stipulations and a reasonable amount of Category 3 designation as identified in other alternatives would accomplish results desired in protecting other resources. The restrictive alternative is unduly demanding, as standard stipulation in the least restrictive alternative would preserve the values identified.

DECISION

Accept the Multiple-Use Recommendation.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Minerals - Oil & Gas
Overlay Reference	Step 1 M-3.2 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

The only inconsistencies with the present category 3 designations, as shown on the MFP Step I, are in relation to the prairie dog colony locations and municipal water supplies.

Inventory information concerning the endangered Utah prairie dog has been refined since the previous category III designations were made. An examination of both the wildlife endangered species (URA Step III) overlay and the existing category III locations reveals that many of the areas do not coincide. The EAR written to cover oil and gas activities in the Richfield District discussed the need to place the immediate area around prairie dog colonies into no surface occupancy. The original MFP decision regarding this protection are still valid, but some location shifts and changes in total acreage are in order to meet the original objective.

The previous category III designations protected Dog and Cabin Springs, but did not protect the culinary water supplies for Loa and Lyman. These water supplies are far more important to human health and well being than either of the two springs presently protected.

No conflicts or pressing needs have cropped up which indicate a need change the other category III areas in anyway. Protection of Big Hollow (Multiple-Use Recommendation WL-5.1), the Fremont River Gorge (Multiple-Use Recommendation R-2,1 and VRM 1.1), Fish Creek Cove (R6.1), R&PP. Solid waste disposal sites (previous MFP), and Dog and Cabin Springs (previous MFP) are still valid decisions.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Reason

Maintain the majority of "No Surface Occupancy" areas in the unit, but shift the Utah Prairie Dog protection areas to conform with current inventory data and add the springs used for culinary water by Loa and Lyman.

The entire 40 acre subdivisions are shown on the overlay for easy identification. The lands identified need to have the protection that the "No Surface Occupancy" stipulation will afford. The occupancy of solid waste disposal sites by oil rigs would cause a considerable amount of disruption to the orderly operation of the facilities.

1. R&PP - Waste Disposal Sites

Bicknell Town Sanitary Disposal

T. 28 S., R. 3 E.

Sec. 34; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	2.5
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	2.5
	5. ac.

Loa Town Sanitary Disposal Site

T. 28 S., R. 2 E.

Sec. 14: S $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	5.
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	2.5
	7.5 ac.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Minerals - Oil & Gas

Overlay Reference

Step 1 M-3.2 Step 3

Multiple-Use Recommendations (Cont.)

Torrey Town Sanitary Disposal Site

T. 29 S., R. 5 E.

Sec. 18: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  10. acres

Wayne County Sanitary Disposal Site

Fremont - T. 27 S. R. 3 E.

Sec. 10: W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  5.0 ac.

Wayne County Sanitary Disposal Site

Lyman T. 28 S., R. 3 E.

Sec. 10: E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  5.0  
W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  5.0  
10. ac.

Travel Influence Zone

T. 29 S. R. 4 E.

Sec. 5 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  120 ac.

Sec. 7 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  80 ac.

Sec. 9 S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$  320 ac.

Sec. 10 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  120 ac.

T. 29 S. R. 5E.

Sec. 3 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  160 ac.

Sec. 4 N $\frac{1}{2}$  320 ac.

Sec. 5 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  80 ac.

Sec. 7 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  120 ac.

Sec. 8 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$  440 ac.

Total 1760 ac.

These are in the travel influence zones and have unique scenic values that would be lost if oil and gas operations were allowed.

Fish Creek Cove:

T. 30 S., R. 5 E.

Sec. 5 Lot 4, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 6 Lots 4,5; S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
480.60 ac.

The Fish Creek Cove has been studied on several occasions with significant archaeological values identified. It has been proposed to designate all of the NRL in Fish Creek Cove an Archaeological District due to the extensive finds.

Dog Spring & Cabin Spring:

T. 27 S., R. 1 E.

Sec. 1 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

T. 27 S. R. 2 E.

Sec. 6 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  100 ac.

Total 580.6 ac.

These spring areas are critical for the operation of the grazing of the Seven Mil Allotment also considerable amt. of recreational use occurs in these areas, particularly during the deer hunt. Drilling for oil and gas could permanently ruin these small but critical spring areas.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Minerals - Oil & Gas

Overlay Reference

Step 1 M-3.2 Step 3

Big Hollow Raptor Area:

T. 29 S., R. 1 E.

Sec. 1 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 12 E $\frac{1}{2}$

Sec. 13 N $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 24 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 25 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  1960 ac.

This is the rough breaks and nearby box canyon area which is known nesting area of several species of raptors. Oil and gas drilling would disrupt the nesting of several specie of raptors which use this unique area as part of their life cycle.

T. 29 S., R. 3 E.

Sec. 6 S $\frac{1}{2}$

Sec. 7 W $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 8 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 5 N $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 4 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  1600 ac.

Total 3560 ac.

Multiple use recommendation WL-5.1 continued this area in no surface occupancy for another 3 years until the ecological value of Big Hollow is determined. The previous sighting of endangered peregrine falcon and the nesting use of protected golden eagles in the Hollow warrants further study.

T. 28 S., R. 3 E:

33 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

T. 29 S., R. 2 E:

Sec. 5 S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$

Sec. 6 S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$

Sec. 7 N $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 8 N $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 9 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$

Sec. 10 S $\frac{1}{2}$

Sec. 11 S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$

Sec. 12 All

Sec. 13 N $\frac{1}{2}$

Sec. 14 N $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 15 N $\frac{1}{2}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$

Sec. 18 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

T. 29 S., R. 1 E.

Sec. 1 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 12 E $\frac{1}{2}$

Sec. 13 E $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 24 N $\frac{1}{2}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 25 W $\frac{1}{2}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

Total 8440 ac.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (M/F/P)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Minerals - Oil and Gas

Overlay Reference

Step 1 M-3.2 Step 3

Fremont River Gorge

T. 29 S., R. 5 E:

Sec. 21 Lot 3 (14.58ac.)

Sec. 22 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$

Sec. 23 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 24 S $\frac{1}{2}$

Sec. 25 Lots 1, 3 & 4 (56.63ac.)

Sec. 26 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 27 N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$

Sec. 28 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

T. 29 S. R. 6 E.

Sec. 30 - All

Total 1951.2 ac.

The Fremont River Gorge is a highly scenic and sensitive area. At present very little evidence of human activity is visible in the gorge and the trout fishery is one of the best of it's kind in the state.

The Fremont River of Fruita is the source of culinary water for Capitol Reef. Protection of the water quality in this gorge should be high priority.

There are also some known archaeological sites worth of protection in this area.

VRM 1.1 recommends placing the gorge in Visual Resource Management Class II. This designation would make exploration and drilling extremely difficult.

Change the Class III areas for Utah Prairie dog protection to:

T. 28 S. R. 1 E.

Sec. 8 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 7 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 17 W $\frac{1}{2}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$

Sec. 18 E $\frac{1}{2}$

Sec. 23 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 22 E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$

Sec. 25 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 26 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 27 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

T. 29 S., R. 1 E.

Sec. 33 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

T. 29 S., R. 2 E.

Sec. 14 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 15 S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$

Sec. 20 E $\frac{1}{2}$

Sec. 21 N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 27 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 28 All

Sec. 22 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

The Utah prairie dog is an endangered species and legal mandates prohibit degradation of their habitat. The legal subdivisions shown will protect all known colonies from disturbance by oil and gas activities.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Minerals - Oil and Gas  
Overlay Reference

Step 1 M-3.2 Step 3

Sec. 31 S $\frac{1}{2}$   
Sec. 33 W $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Sec. 34 NW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Sec. 35 S $\frac{1}{2}$

T. 30 S., R. 1 E.  
Sec. 1 N $\frac{1}{2}$   
Sec. 3 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Sec. 4 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Sec. 9 NE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Sec. 10 NW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Sec. 15 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Sec. 16 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

T. 30 S., R. 2 E.  
Sec. 3 SW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Sec. 4 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Sec. 5 W $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Sec. 6 N $\frac{1}{2}$   
8 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$   
9 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Sec. 10 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Sec. 17 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Sec. 20 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$

T. 31 S., R. 1 E.  
Sec. 3 S $\frac{1}{2}$   
Sec. 10 N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$

Total 9,083 ac.

Add the following lands to protected  
as municipal water supplies for Loa  
and Lyman.

T. 27 S., R. 2 E.  
Sec. 33 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  80 ac.

T. 28 S., R. 3 E.  
Sec. 3 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  120 ac.  
Total 200 ac.

Grand Total 25,729.3

Oil and gas activities on these lands  
could cause degradation of water quality  
and pose a threat to the health of local  
citizens.

Support Needs

Oil and Gas EAR revision

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Minerals-Oil & Gas

Overlay Reference

Step 1 M 3.2 Step 3

Decision

Accept the Multiple Use recommendation except for R&PP waste disposal sites. These areas should be designated category 1, surface occupancy.

Rationale

The protection given to specific areas by the decision is adequate. However, there is no need to protect the various dump sites in the county. Protection given to future sanitary landfill sites would also be adequate.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1980 - Implement the decision.

will not be there in FY 1980

7

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Minerals - Gypsum
Objective Number	M - 4

Objective:

Allow for the continued exploration, location, and development of the gypsum resource on public lands within the planning unit.

Rationale:

The demand for gypsum is increasing yearly to meet the demands of the construction and building industry. Known marketable gypsum deposits occur within the planning unit. These deposits will eventually be developed as deposits near Sigurd, Utah, are depleted. Exploration is continuing on the deposits so the quality and quantity can be determined.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Minerals - Gypsum

Overlay Reference

Step 1 M-4.1 Step 3

Recommendation M-4.1:

In view of the anticipated production of gypsum from within the planning unit, designate the following lands as being essential for the development and processing of the gypsum resource.

T. 29 S., R. 3 E.  
Sec. 13; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

T. 29 S., R. 4 E.  
Sec. 17; All  
Sec. 18; All

Rationale:

The gypsum deposits that are found within the planning unit and on adjacent Forest Service lands are known to contain marketable gypsum. Development of these deposits will result as currently producing deposits near Sigurd, Utah, are depleted. As the deposit is developed, an area will be required to facilitate the crushing and loading of the material for its transport to the processing plant.

Support:

None

Multiple-Use Analysis

Several negative impacts would occur if the gypsum deposits identified on MFP, Step I Overlay were developed. More than 1500 acres of rangeland would be adversely affected with a resultant loss in AUMs. This land has also been given a critical erosion classification (61-80,SSF) and any intensive mining activity could aggravate and worsen the situation. Wildlife would be negatively impacted by the human activity involved with the mining operations on land identified as crucial deer winter range. This mining would decrease the amount of forage available to the wildlife population. There would also be an impact on the visual resources because of the land's designation as a Class IV area, but this would only occur during actual mining operations.

Since it has been recommended that the gypsum deposits be designated as essential for development and no mining activity is currently taking place or planned, a detailed multiple use analysis should be deferred until the area is actually developed for the minerals. Future exploratory activities should not create any noticeable impacts on the area and will not require a detailed analysis.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Reasons

Accept the recommendation as written.

These areas are being identified as having gypsum deposits that could be

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Minerals - Gypsum

Overlay Reference

Step 1 M-4.1 Step 3

Reasons (cont.)

Support Needs: None

used to meet future demand when prices for the mineral have increased in value or if a major cost reducing advance in technology makes the mining of the gypsum exonomically feasible. Current reserves of gypsum located at Sigurd are expected to last for 10 to 12 years and new deposits should be identified to aid in future management decisions that could affect mineral development.

Decision

Reject the multiple use recommendation; however, recognize the lands as having potential for development and processing of the gypsum resource.

Rationale

Current reserves near Sigurd are expected to last another 10-12 years. Future planning should be able to better assess needs and address development of the resource.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Minerals - Copper

Objective Number

M - 5

Objective:

Allow for the continued exploration, location and development of the copper resource on public lands within the planning unit.

Rationale:

The major high-grade copper deposits in the United States are either depleted or are rapidly being depleted. Attention is now focused on the exploration and possible development of low-grade deposits which can then be concentrated and processed.

Domestic demands for copper are expected to increase at an annual rate of 3 per cent through the 1980's. This increased demand will require private industry to explore and delineate low-grade deposits. This exploration will include evaluation of abandoned near surface, past producing mining areas such as Miners Mountain.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Minerals - Copper

Overlay Reference

Step 1 M-5.1 Step 3

Recommendation M-5.1:

Designate those lands identified on the MFP Step 1 overlay (M-5.1) as being potentially valuable for copper and maintain the availability of these lands for exploration until such time as the magnitude of the copper resource is defined.

Support:

None

Rationale:

The existence of near-surface copper mineralization in this area is well known. Copper was produced from the area prior to 1950. Information on the possible existence of deeper lying ore bodies is not known at this time. Because the economics of copper mining are changing so rapidly and lower grade deposits are becoming profitable to mine, it is imperative that all lands that are known to be underlain by copper be fully evaluated to determine the character of the mineralization.

Multiple-Use Analysis

There would be a moderate negative impact on recommendation R 6.1 for approximately 1900 acres that have been designated as VRM Class II areas where copper exploration could occur. A moderate negative impact with visual resource URA values would result from any surface disturbing activities that would cause an evident change in any of the basic elements (form, line, color, or texture) of the characteristic landscape. This impact could be lessened if the type of exploratory activity allowed in the Class II areas would minimize surface disturbance that would not result in any evident changes in landscape.

There would be a high negative impact on those areas that could become part of the wilderness system. More than 3500 acres identified as having copper deposit potential lie within the associated "wilderness areas" adjacent to Capitol Reef National Park.

The infrastructure, social and economic impacts cannot be determined at this time since quality and quantity of the copper deposits are not known and demand is currently being met by other sources.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendation as written.

Reasons

Information on the possible existence of deeper lying ore bodies is not known at this time. With future improvements in copper mining technology, low grade copper ore will have become more profitable to mine. Knowing the mineral character of the area will aid management in their decisions for future development.

Support Needs: None

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Minerals - Copper
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	M 5.1
Step 3	

Decision

Reject the Multiple Use recommendation; however, recognize the lands as being potentially valuable for copper production.

Rationale

Formal designation of the lands is unnecessary at the present time. Recognition of the lands potential for copper production would assure consideration of this use in future land use plans.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES  
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Minerals - Uranium
Objective Number	M - 6

Objective:

Allow for the continued exploration, location, and development of the uranium resource on public lands within the planning unit.

Rationale:

The current policy of the United States is to decrease its dependency on foreign oil and to develop alternate energy sources. Uranium is one of our most important energy sources of the future. Demand for uranium is expected to increase at an annual rate of 15% through 1985. The price per pound of processed uranium ore has risen dramatically from \$6 per pound in 1973 to nearly \$50 per pound in 1978.

The planning unit is underlain by sedimentary units that have been prolific producers of uranium in other areas of the Colorado Plateau.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Parker Mountain
Activity
Minerals - Uranium
Overlay Reference
Step 1 M-6.1 Step 3

Recommendation M-6.1:

Designate those lands identified on the MFP Step 1 overlay (M-6.1) as being potentially valuable for uranium and maintain the availability of these lands for exploration until such time as the magnitude of the uranium resource is defined.

Support:

None

Rationale:

These lands are underlain by sedimentary units that have been prolific producers of uranium in other areas of the Colorado Plateau. Past exploration has been confined to the outcrops of these uraniferous rocks thus the depth and lateral extent of any mineralization exposed on the surface is not known. Because of the current price and demand for uranium, lower grade deposits and currently undiscovered deposits will be mined in the future. It is imperative that all lands that are potentially valuable for uranium be fully evaluated to determine the character of the uranium mineralization.

Multiple-Use Analysis

There would be a moderate negative impact on both recommendation R-6.1 and its URA values. Approximately 1900 acres of VRM Class II designated lands in the south east corner of the planning unit would be affected by any surface disturbing activities that would cause an evident change in the characteristic landscape. This impact could be mitigated by reducing the surface disturbing activities that would take place during mining exploration.

A high negative impact would occur on more than 3500 acres of public land that could become part of the wilderness system. This land lies adjacent to Capitol Reef National Park on the eastern end of the planning unit.

Because these mineral deposits are surmised to exist based on geologic conditions and because actual quantity and quality have not been established, a detailed multiple use analysis cannot be done at this time and should be deferred until actual mining activities are undertaken.

Recommendation

Accept recommendation as written.

Reasons

Mineral characterization should be identified to help increase the Bureau's data on available uranium resources for management decisions concerning mining activities. Future price increases and improved mining technology will enhance



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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MEP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Minerals - Uranium

Overlay Reference

Step 1 M-6.1 Step 3

Support Needs: None

Reasons (Cont.)

the opportunities to use low grade uranium deposits in meeting demand.

Decision

Reject the multiple use recommendation; however, recognize the lands as being potentially valuable for uranium production.

Rationale

Formal designation of lands is unnecessary at the present time.

Recognition of the lands potential for uranium production would assure consideration of this use in future land use plans.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVE

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Minerals - Oil & Gas
Objective Number	M-3.2 (Updated-7/18/83)

Recommendations

Within the Parker Mountain Unit it is proposed to maintain all land presently in Category 1 & 2 (25,727 acres) in the same categories, but to delete 8,440 acres in the Big Hollow Raptor area from Category 3 and place it in Category 2.

RATIONALE

These changes will result in less restrictive stipulations for oil and gas exploration and development while protecting crucial resource values.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

Minerals

With only minor exceptions almost all of the Parker Planning Area is underlain by sedimentary formations having the potential for containing oil. To date no producing oil and gas wells have been drilled in the Planning Area nor have any areas been identified as known geologic structures. Past drilling activities in the Planning Area consist of only three or four strictly wildcat ventures.

The recommendation would result in increasing the acreage available for oil and gas leasing and exploration. A total of 8,440 acres currently closed to surface occupancy would be opened to surface occupancy under Category 2, and would be protected by stipulations. These stipulations should not provide a barrier to oil and gas exploration and development where they are used. No known oil and gas deposits would be affected.

Range

Standard stipulations would protect rangeland resources from long-term damage to vegetation and facilities. Short-term impacts would be high for very small areas but not significant because of the size of the area disturbed. Cumulative impacts of disturbance of many small areas is not expected to be significant under the activity expected. Reductions in AUMs are not anticipated.

Watershed

Impacts on general watershed conditions would be insignificant because of the small area disturbed. Careful monitoring of disturbance at drill sites and rehabilitation success needs to be done to avoid future problems. Unchecked erosion caused by excavation of mud pits or discharge tests could cause long-term problems if rehabilitation is not completed or is unsuccessful. Standard stipulations do, however, require rehabilitation so this impact is unlikely.

ACTIVITY OBJECTIVE CONTINUED:

---

Wildlife

About 8,440 acres will be added to Category 2 (from Category 3). Stipulations in Category will protect raptor wintering areas and other important wildlife needs. Human activities disturb the wintering birds and cause them undue stress. The proposed Category 2 special stipulations (no surface occupancy will be allowed from December 1 to April 30) would prevent disturbance during crucial wintering season.

Recreation

Standard stipulations would protect recreation resources from long-term damage to vegetation. Short-term impacts would be high for very small areas, but not significant overall because of the small acreage involved.

Wilderness

No wilderness study area is involved, nor near the 8,440 acres involved.

Socioeconomic

No impacts are identifiable.

Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

Production of oil and gas represents an irretrievable and irreversible commitment by harvesting a finite and non-renewable resource.

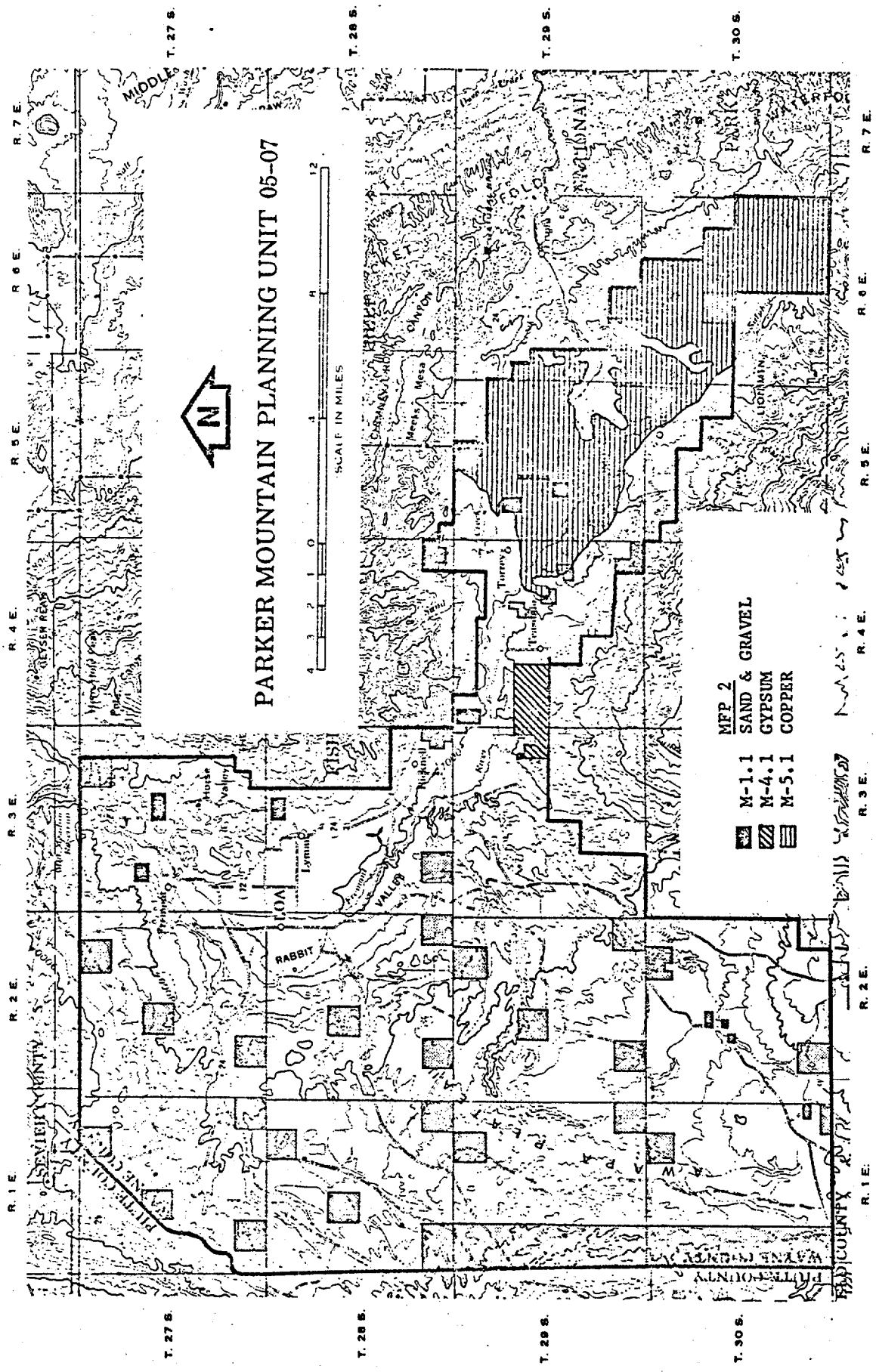
Alternatives Considered

1. No change in existing categories. (No action)

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE

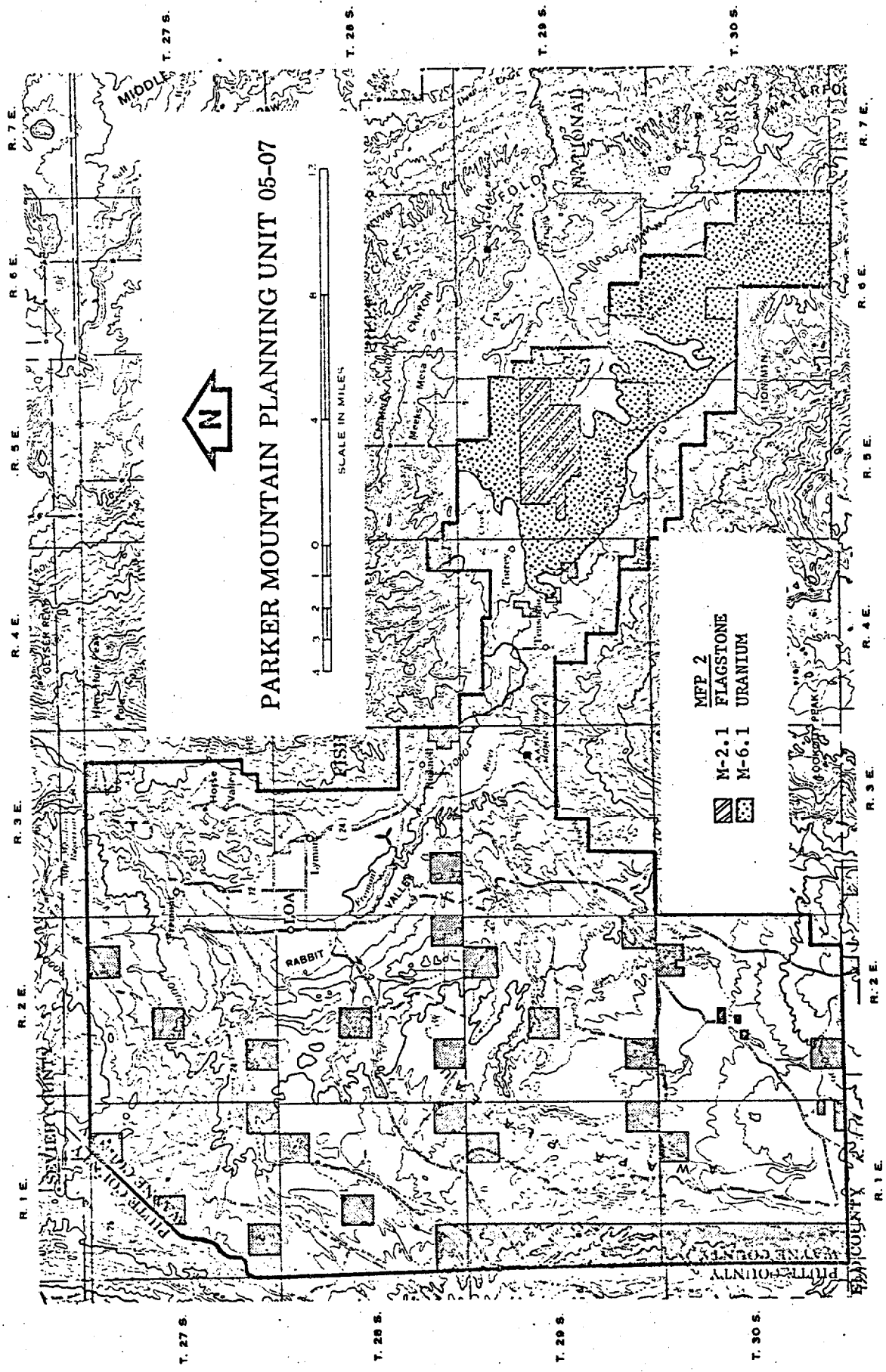
Minerals

No action would result in 8440 acres in no surface occupancy category remaining unavailable to active surface exploration and perhaps, development. This action results in more restrictive leasing category than the proposed multiple use analysis. Any oil and gas found in the area would be reserved for future use thus preserving long-term options.



PARKER MOUNTAIN PLANNING UNIT 05-07

- MFP 2**
- M-1.1 SAND & GRAVEL
  - M-4.1 GYPSUM
  - M-5.1 COPPER



PARKER MOUNTAIN PLANNING UNIT 05-07

MFP 2  
FLAGSTONE  
M-6.1 URANIUM

T. 27 S.

T. 28 S.

T. 29 S.

T. 30 S.

R. 7 E.

R. 6 E.

R. 5 E.

R. 4 E.

R. 3 E.

R. 2 E.

R. 1 E.

R. 7 E.

R. 6 E.

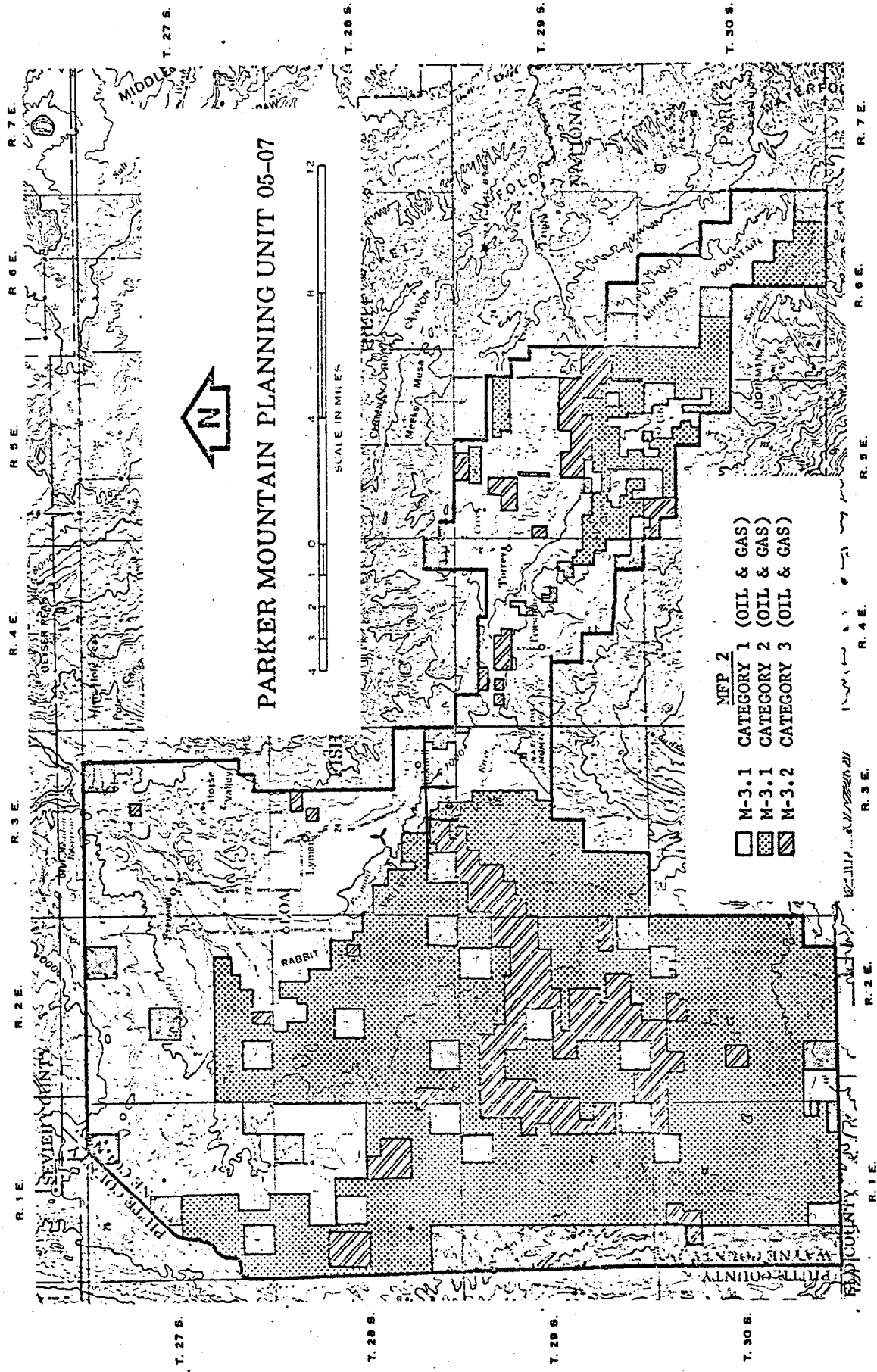
R. 5 E.

R. 4 E.

R. 3 E.

R. 2 E.

R. 1 E.



UNITED STATES  
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Minerals - Sand & Gravel
Objective Number	M-1

Objective:

Provide sources of sand and gravel so that the needs of the general public, the requirements of the building construction industry, and the demands for road construction and maintenance material can be met over the next ten years.

Rationale:

Approximately 400,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel have been consumed in recent years from public lands within the planning unit. It is anticipated that the demand for this material will continue for the foreseeable future. It is also anticipated that the continued demand will deplete currently producing deposits and that new sources will have to be developed.

Sand and gravel are high bulk, low unit value materials that require centrally located production areas to minimize transportation costs. For this reason, it is important that sand and gravel deposits remain available for development throughout the planning unit.

*For a key source number in each the following est. was used 12/1/68*

*estimated*

Category 3	- 17,416
3560	Big Hollow River Area
1951	Big Hollow River Area
9083	Big Hollow River Area
200	Loa & Legman
760	Travel influence
480	Fish Creek Cove
580	Dog Spring Cabin Spring
Category 2	- 126,720 only
Category 1	- 69,990

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Minerals-Sand & Gravel

Overlay Reference

Step 1 M-1.1 Step 3

Recommendation M-1.1:

In view of the anticipated needs for sand and gravel for surfacing material associated with construction and maintenance of roads in the planning unit, designate the following lands as appropriate sites for obtaining this material.

T. 27 S., R. 3E.

Sec. 15; N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 17; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$

T. 28 S., R. 3 E.

Sec. 3; S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$

T. 29 S., R. 4 E.

Sec. 6; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

T. 29 S., R. 5 E.

Sec. 3; N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$   
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 7; E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 20; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

Rationale:

Continued construction and maintenance of roadways in the planning unit will require a constant supply of sand and gravel. These sites have been designated because they are underlain by known quantities of sand and gravel, there is legal access to the sites, the sites are located in close proximity to the major roadways, and the material could be transported economically for use on these roadways.

Support Needs:

Henry Mountain Resource Area staff to issue permits and sales and conduct compliance checks.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Watershed - There would be a low negative impact on watershed <sup>URA</sup> values since most of the proposed sights are located in areas with a moderate erosion condition classification (41-60,SSF). Particular attention should be given to restricting the size of the area where topsoil is to be removed, rehabilitating cuts to slopes of less than 15 to 20 percent, and reseeding the soil with plants indigenous to the area.

Wildlife - There would be a moderate negative impact on wildlife recommendation (WL-9.3) which is to increase the mule deer population to 4000 head. Opening the

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)



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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Minerals-Sand & Gravel
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	M-1.1
Step 3	

Multiple-Use Analysis (Continued)

area up to mineral withdrawal is in conflict with the recommendation to increase AUMs, since any topsoil removal will tend to reduce the amount of usable forage.

Wildlife URA values would also be negatively impacted since human activity of this type usually prevents use by the deer population while sand and gravel removal is occurring. Most of these sites lie in the crucial deer winter range or the deer winter range where forage is most important for winter survival. However, this will only be a short term affect since the sites involved will be rehabilitated and available for deer use after the material is removed.

Recreation - There would be a moderate negative impact on visual resources for those sites that lie within the VRM Class III areas. This impact would only have to be a temporary condition while the sand and gravel pit is in actual operation. With proper rehabilitation, conflicts with the natural landscape characteristics could be mitigated after the minerals have been removed.

There would be a moderate positive impact on the infrastructure and social sections since demand for sand and gravel is based on state and county needs for road construction and maintenance and for inclusion in concrete products to meet local demand. This would be a benefit in terms of having areas identified and reserved with mineral deposits that can be extracted economically and legally upon determination of need.

A moderate to light positive impact can be associated with the economic sector. These sites have been identified as being economically feasible for production. Estimates of tonnage and grade are computed partly from samples or measurements and partly from projections of existing reserves. Approximately 120,000 cubic yards of this material are stream channel deposits, which are desirable because of their harder and firmer particle composition, easy accessibility and reduced mining costs.

These sites are located near the major roadways in the planning unit, upon which the material would be used. The Utah Department of Highways estimates 25¢ per ton mile to haul material. Identifying and using sites in close proximity helps reduce hauling costs for both private, state and county use.

There appears to be no impact on threatened and endangered plant species on the sites designated, but a more thorough study should be undertaken before any large scale material removal is permitted.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Reasons

Accept the recommendation as written  
with the stipulation that no new pits

Maintaining the amount of open pits in  
a five mile radius to one will help

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Minerals-Sand & Gravel

Overlay Reference

Step 1 M-1.1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Recommendation (cont.)

be authorized within a five mile radius  
of an active pit.

Reasons (cont.)

minimize the amount of human activity  
and reduce the surface disturbing areas  
that would adversely affect the resident  
deer population without causing any  
significant increase in material hauling  
costs.

Support Needs. HMRA Staff to issue  
permits and sales and conduct com-  
pliance checks.

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation.

Rationale

See rationale for the multiple use re-  
commendation.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1980 - Implement the decision to  
designate sand and gravel sites.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Minerals - Sand & Gr

Overlay Reference

Step 1 M-1.2 Step 3

Recommendation M-1.2:

Provide quantified sources of sand and gravel from those areas identified on the MFP Step 1 Overlay as M-1.2 that will supplement those deposits that are currently producing and those deposits that will be depleted over the next ten years.

Support Needs:

Henry Mountain Resource Area Staff to issue permits and sales and conduct compliance checks.

Rationale:

The continued demand for sand and gravel from within the planning unit could deplete currently producing deposits. A constant supply of sand and gravel will be required for personal use, building construction, and road construction and maintenance. This demand will necessitate the delineation and development of additional sources of material. Those areas identified on the MFP Step 1 Overlay are known to be underlain by sand and gravel, and many are adjacent to currently producing deposits. These deposits are also centrally located so that the material could be mined and transported economically.

Multiple-Use Analysis

If those proposed sand and gravel sites identified on the MFP Step 1 overlay were developed in the future, there would be a negative impact on watershed, wildlife and recreation URA values. The extent of this impact can not be determined at this time since present and future demand for the next 10 years can be expected to be met by those sites presently in use and those identified for reserve status.

There would be a positive impact on the infrastructure, social and economic sectors; but again, the degree of impact can not be determined because the need for these sites beyond the 10 year supply has not been quantified.

Since future demand for these sites cannot be specifically identified and the deposits have been classified as Undiscovered Speculative Resources where quality and quantity of the minerals is unknown, analysis should be deferred until the time of actual demand for the material.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Defer the recommendation until demand for the sand and gravel sites actually materializes.

Reasons

Demand for sand and gravel sites over the next 10 years can be expected to be met by sites in operation and those identified for reserve in mineral recommendation 1.1. Quantity and quality analysis on the proposed sites must be

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Minerals-Sand & Gravel

Overlay Reference

Step 1 M-1.2 Step 3

Support Needs: None

Reasons (continued)

completed before realistic resource estimates can be made to meet expected future demand. A revised Parker Mountain MFP will be completed within the next 10 years and both demand and material deposits for the future can be better analyzed at that time.

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation.

Rationale

See rationale for the Multiple Use recommendation.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Minerals - Sand & Gravel

Overlay Reference Has been updated

Step 1 M-1.3 Step 3 See staff

report

Recommendation M-1.3:

Establish clear title to the sand and gravel resource in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 34, T. 28 S., R. 3 E. by conducting a validity determination on the mining claims located for sand and gravel in the area. Should the mining claims be found to be invalid, establish a Community Pit in the area for utilization of the sand and gravel resource.

Rationale:

Prior to disposal of mineral materials under the Materials Act of 1947, and the Multiple Surface Use Act of 1955, all mining claims on the disposal area must be cleared by appropriate legal proceedings. The Utah Department of Transportation has estimated that there are 120,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel in the area. There has been considerable interest by the local populace for the establishment of a Community Pit in this area.

Support Needs:

Mineral Exam and Contest Proceedings.

Multiple-Use Analysis

When the validity determination is made there would be no impact on the other resource activities. If the determination is unfavorable to the BLM, there would be a light negative impact on the infrastructure, social and economic sectors. This would result from loss of BLM control over approximately 120,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel. There has been considerable interest by the local populace for the establishment of a Community Pit in the area and with an unfavorable ruling to the BLM local needs would be relatively dependent on the new legal owner of the mineral rights.

To help mitigate this sole dependence for sand and gravel on one pit in the area, the BLM could designate another Community Pit within a five mile radius to provide competition in terms of maintaining a fair market value for this mineral resource as identified in recommendation M-1.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as written.

Support Needs.

Contest proceedings

Reasons

All mining claims on the material disposal site located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 34, T. 28 S., R. 3 E. must be adjudicated by legal proceedings before any minerals can be mined and sold under the Materials Act of 1947, and the Multiple Surface Use Act of 1955

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Minerals-Sand & Gravel

Overlay Reference

Step 1 M 1.3 Step 3

Decision

Accept the Multiple Use recommendation with the following addition: If the claims are determined to be valid, and sufficient demand for sand and gravel exists, establish a community pit within a five mile radius.

Rationale

Clear title to the sand and gravel needs to be determined before use can be authorized. If the claims are invalid, a community pit designation would fulfill public needs. If the claims are valid, public needs may be met by the claimant. However, if they are not met, a community pit should be established.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1980 - Take action to validate the claim and determine community need.

*Will not be done in FY 80. Will be programmed in FY 81.*

*Sp*  
Completed 1/17/83  
See attached staff  
report

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

**Memorandum**

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
3800  
(U-052)

To : Area Manager; HMRA and Division Chief, PEA Date: January 17, 1983  
FROM : District Manager, Richfield  
SUBJECT : Lee Hollow Sand and Gravel Claims  
Parker Mountain MFP Decision M-1.3

During a recent review of the recommendations and decisions of the Parker Mountain MFP, the question was raised as to why the validity of the mining claims in Lee Hollow had not yet been determined, as recommended in M-1.3 of the MFP.

A recent review of the claims conducted at the Wayne County Courthouse revealed that the original claims, located in 1948, were worked for several years and then no assessment work was recorded until 1978, when the original claimant's sons again began to work the claims. The Wayne County records indicate that the claims were not relocated or otherwise amended in 1978, thus any rights on the claims revert back to the original location date, 1948.

Although there is a gap in the yearly assessment work requirement, this gap is greatly outweighed by the fact that the claimants did have a market for the material in the late 1940s and early 1950s, the general public utilized the area in the 1950s and 1960s as a source of sand and gravel, and the BLM established a community pit in the area in 1964, which was active until 1978.

The courts have consistently found pre 1955 sand and gravel claims valid where a market had been established prior to 1955 and that market continues to the present time. It is apparent from ledgers kept by the original claimants that a market existed prior to 1955, and the establishment of a community pit in the area by the BLM and the use of the deposit by the general public has obviously shown that a market for the material has existed since that time.

Both the District and State Office Minerals Specialists agree that the Bureau would be unsuccessful in challenging the validity of the claims solely because the assessment work was not performed yearly. Such a charge is usually filed only as a supplemental charge in mining claim complaint procedures. They also feel that it would not be in the public interest to spend the time and money necessary to conduct such a validity determination when numerous sources of sand and gravel are available in the area. Accordingly, the planning documents should be updated to reflect the fact that the claims will not be contested.

*Ronald H. Rendition*

UNITED STATES  
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Minerals - Flagstone
Objective Number	M-2

Objective:

Provide a source of flagstone from public lands within the planning unit so that the needs of the general public and the requirements of the building construction industry can be met over the next ten years.

Rationale:

Flagstone (ripple stone) is used exclusively as a decorative and building stone. It occurs in those portions of the Moenkopi Formation that are exposed in the eastern portion of the planning unit. The gathering of flagstone from within the unit is dependent upon demand. Permits have been issued for the removal of twenty-nine tons of the material over the past two years. It is anticipated that there will be a continued demand for this material over the next ten years. All other areas where the flagstone is found are within Capital Reef National Park and are, therefore, not open to the disposal of mineral materials. It is the policy of the BLM to encourage the development of mineral material resources when it is in the public interest.



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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Minerals - Flagstone

Overlay Reference

Step 1 M-2.1 Step 3

Recommendation M-2.1:

In view of the anticipated demand for flagstone by the general public and the building construction industry, designate the following lands as an appropriate site for obtaining this material, and establish a Common Use Area on the lands.

T. 29 S., R. 5 E.  
Sec. 13; All  
Sec. 14; All  
Sec. 15; All  
Sec. 17; E $\frac{1}{2}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$   
Sec. 20; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Sec. 21; N $\frac{1}{2}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$   
Sec. 22; All  
Sec. 23; All

Rationale:

There is a continual demand for flagstone from these public lands. All other lands where the flagstone is found are within Capital Reef National Park, therefore, the material can't be disposed of. It is the policy of the BLM to develop mineral material resources when there are no adverse environmental impacts associated with the development and when it is in the public interest. Most of the flagstone is gathered by hand by individuals, therefore there is little environmental impact. Larger removal operations can be regulated by the BLM to provide protection of other surface resources.

Support Needs:

Henry Mountain Resource Area to issue permits and make compliance checks on removal.

Multiple-Use Analysis

There would be no impact with this recommendation, except in the case where large scale mining operations would be undertaken to remove the flagstone in those areas identified with VRM Class II characteristics. In this situation, there would be a high negative impact with recommendation VRM Class II designation and its URA values.

This impact would be the result of the use of heavy mining equipment and large scale flagstone removal, causing a significant change in the surrounding landform. Class II designation prohibits any evident change in the characteristic landscape of the affected area. Since public demand is expected to increase in the future, those lands identified in the recommendation should be designated a Common Use Area, with the stipulation that Flagstone removal from areas with a Class II classification be limited to hand removal.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Reasons

Accept the recommendation as written with the stipulation that quarrying operations

Public demand is expected to increase over the next 10 years and available

(Instructions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Minerals - Flagstone

Overlay Reference

Step 1 M-2.1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Recommendation (cont.)

be limited to hand removal on areas with a VRM Class II designation.

Support Needs:

HMRA staff to issue permits and make compliance checks.

Reasons (continued)

deposits of flagstone are limited to two general areas; those lands identified on BLM lands and those inaccessible areas within the Capitol Reef National Park. It is BLM policy to develop mineral resources when there are no environmental impacts. Limiting flagstone removal to hand operations in any Class II area would negate any adverse impact.

Past demand has shown a need to establish a Common Use Area for flagstone. Establishment of a Common Use Area would reduce administrative problems associated with flagstone removal.

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation.

Rationale

See rationale for the Multiple Use recommendation.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1980 - Implement the decision.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Minerals - Oil & Gas
Objective Number	M-3

Objective:

Maximize the potential of oil and gas production occurring within the planning unit by allowing continued leasing and exploration activities.

Rationale:

Demand for crude oil is expected to rise at an annual rate of 4.5 per cent through the 1980's, while domestic production is expected to continue to decline. The current policy of the United States is to decrease its dependency on foreign oil.

Rock units underlying the planning unit have provided favorable environments for the accumulation of hydrocarbons. These sedimentary units also coincide with major structures (Teasdale & Thousand Lake Anticlines) which may have created trapping mechanisms which cause the accumulation of these hydrocarbons. Recent stratigraphic studies conducted on the Moenkopi Formation suggest the possibility of important petroleum potential within this unit in Central and Southeastern Utah. Of particular interest within the Moenkopi are the ancient delta front and slope sandstones which underlie a major portion of the planning unit.

Oil and gas leasing and exploration activities are governed by the regulations published in 43 CFR 3045 and 3100 and 30 CFR Part 221. These regulations also provide for the protection of the environment and other surface resource values.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Minerals - Oil & Gas

Overlay Reference

Step 1 M-3.1 Step 3

Recommendation

Insure that all of the public lands and all of the federally owned mineral estate in the planning unit that is currently in Category 1 or 2 for oil and gas leasing remain in these categories, and allow for continued exploration, leasing, and drilling activity on these lands with a minimum of restrictions.

Support Needs

USGS, Archaeological clearance for areas to be disturbed. Surface Protection Specialist to provide compliance checks.

Rationale

Limited drilling activity has occurred within the planning unit, but there is a strong potential for new discoveries within the unit. The great majority of the planning unit is underlain by sedimentary rocks that lie at various depths. These sedimentary rocks have provided favorable environments for the accumulation of hydrocarbons, yet less than 2% of the area has been extensively explored for oil and gas. To date, this exploration has been concentrated on structural traps. Recent studies indicate that many stratigraphically controlled traps remain untested within the planning unit.

All oil and gas leasing and exploration activities are governed by regulations published in 43 CFR and 30 CFR. These regulations state the operational standards, procedures and environmental protection requirements that are required on all oil and gas operations. In addition, standard stipulations have been jointly developed by BLM and USGS that provide protection of all surface resources during the leasing action.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Since the recommendation is to retain all lands in the Parker Mountain Planning Unit with a Category 1 or 2 designation for oil and gas leasing in the same category, there would be no impact with the other resource activities including the infrastructure, social and economic sectors.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Retain all lands presently in Category 1 or 2 and allow for continued exploration, leasing, and drilling activity on these lands with a minimum of restrictions.

Support Needs: None

Attach additional sheets, if needed

Reasons

This recommendation will cause no change in the current status of lands in Categories 1 and 2.

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Minerals Oil and Gas

Overlay Reference

Step 1 M-3.1 Step 3

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation.

Rationale

See rationale for the Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Minerals - Oil & Gas
Overlay Reference	Step 1 M-3.2 (change) has been updated Step 3

(superceded)

Recommendation M-3.2:

Reevaluate those lands that are currently in Category 3; future leasing allowed with a no surface occupancy stipulation (M-3.2 on the MFP Step 1 Overlay), and determine whether the "no surface occupancy" is still justified and whether these lands can be placed in Category 2, with protection of the resources involved being provided by the standard stipulations approved jointly by the USGS and the BLM.

Rationale:

Utah State Office Instruction Memo 77-320 established procedures whereby category changes can be effected in a timely manner to insure protection of surface resources as well as make available lands for oil and gas development.

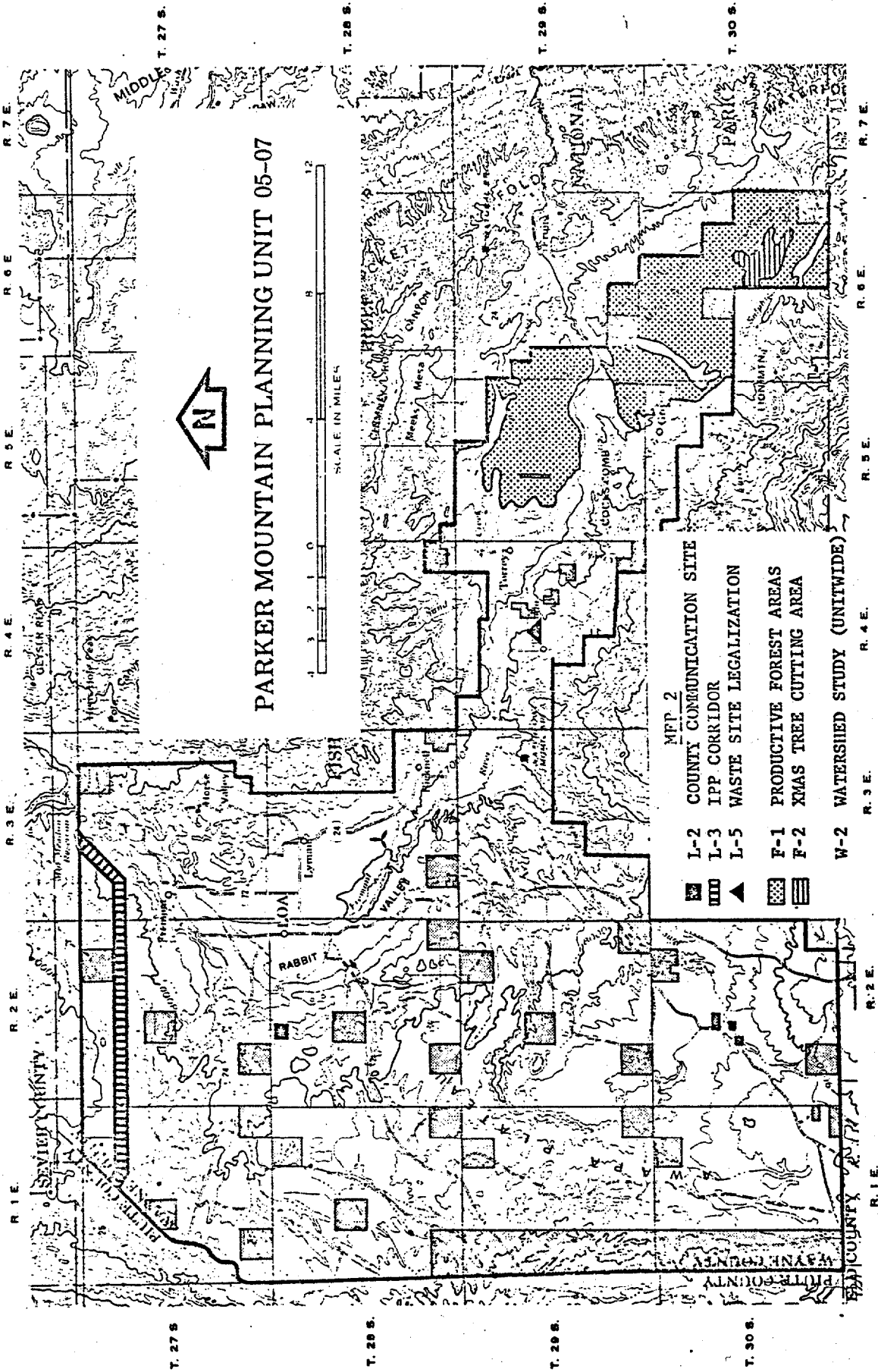
Those lands currently in Category 3 could never be developed unless the lessee is allowed to occupy the surface and drilling operations. Directional drilling, although a proven technique, increases drilling costs 2 to 3 times and cannot be controlled in volcanic rocks such as those found in the western portion of the planning unit. Failure to reach agreement with adjacent lease holders could also prevent Category 3 lands from being developed.

The standard stipulations developed jointly by BLM and USGS provide protection for all surface resources. In addition, regulations and the Multipoint Surface Use and Operations Plan govern all operations conducted for oil and gas.

Support Needs:

Review of existing EAR and preparation of an addendum.







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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Forest Products
Objective Number	F-1

Objective:

Provide fire wood permits to harvest green, dead and down timber from the productive forests areas of the Parker Mountain Planning Unit.

Rationale:

BLM objectives are to develop and dispose of public lands and resources to help meet the people's need for the lands and their resources (BLM Manual 1602, 12).

Woodland products (firewood) have provided residents of Wayne County with a source of fuel since early settlement. This local consumption totaled 171 cords in 1977. During the same year, commercial cutters harvested 144 cords.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)  
Parker Mountain  
Activity  
Forest Products  
Overlay Reference  
Step 1 F-1 Step 3

Recommendation:

F-1

Allow free use and sale of green, dead and down timber from the Parker Mountain productive forest area.

Support Needs:

Use-supervision

Rationale:

Over 150,000 cords of Pinyon-Juniper type firewood is estimated to be available on the productive forest acres of the planning unit.

Past trends show an increase of free use firewood application by the public from 26 cords in 1970 to 171 cords in 1977. This increased usage reflects a need by the public to find alternative heating sources to offset higher fuel costs.

Commercial sales in 1977 totaled 144 cords.

Multiple Use Analysis

There would be a moderate positive impact from range recommendation RM-4.2 and wildlife recommendation WL-9.4 (to chain and seed between 2300 and 3500 acres of pinyon-juniper-sagebrush range on Miners Mountain) because of the additional dead and down timber that would be produced and the improved harvesting capabilities. There would be a slight positive effect on range and wildlife URA values since harvesting green and dead and down timber would help increase the amount of usable forage.

There would be a slight negative social and economic impact since the entire planning unit would not be open to the gathering of wood. This impact would be partially negated after the chaining on Miners Mountain is completed because of the increased amount of down timber which is easier to harvest. Even though firewood sales and free-use permits are expected to increase in the future, the PAA indicated a total of 315 cords of firewood being harvested in 1977, 185 cords less than that suggested in the recommendation for Miners Mountain.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Implement the recommendation as written

Support Needs

Use supervision

Reason

There are more than 75,000 cords of pinyon-juniper type firewood estimated to be in the Miners Mountain area. Past trends show an increase of free-use firewood permits, which reflects the public's desire to reduce their consumptive use of fossil fuels and offset higher fuel costs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed  
(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Forest Products

Overlay Reference

Step 1 E 1 Step 3

Decision

Modify the multiple-use recommendation to allow cutting wood in designated areas only as determined on a case basis.

Rationale

Better control can be maintained both administratively and environmentally if areas are designated on an as needed basis.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1980 - Implement the decision.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Forest Products

Objective Number

F-2

Objective:

Provide Christmas tree cutting on the productive forest lands on Miners Mountain.

Rationale:

Step 3 of the URA indicates no serious impact on the area from past cuttings and continued cuttings would be appropriate.

BLM objectives are to develop and dispose of public lands and resources to help meet the people's need for the lands and their resources (BLM Manual 1602 .12).

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Forest Products

Overlay Reference

Step 1 F-2 Step 3

Recommendation:

F-2

Designate the 1200 acres of chained land on Miners Mountain as a Christmas tree cutting area and permit non-commercial harvest.

Rationale:

The PAA has identified a past maximum demand of only 62 trees. This has had no adverse affect on the resource.

Although the harvest is low, it does meet the local demand.

Support Needs:

Use-supervision

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Multiple Use Analysis

There would be no impact of any consequence on the other resource activities in the planning unit. Demand for this product has been negligible as identified in the PAA, but could increase if prices for trees increase in the future. If this should happen, the harvesting of christmas trees from the 1200 acres of chained land on Miners Mountain will help reduce the regrowth of pinyon-juniper trees in the area and aid in the growth of usable forage available to wildlife and livestock.

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Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendation as written.

Reasons

Demand for this product is slight and no negative impact would occur from its use. Designating the area would benefit the BLM in terms of reducing pinyon-juniper regrowth in the area and providing an adequate cutting site should public demand grow in the future.

Support Needs.

Use Supervision

Decision

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale

See rationale for the Multiple Use recommendation.

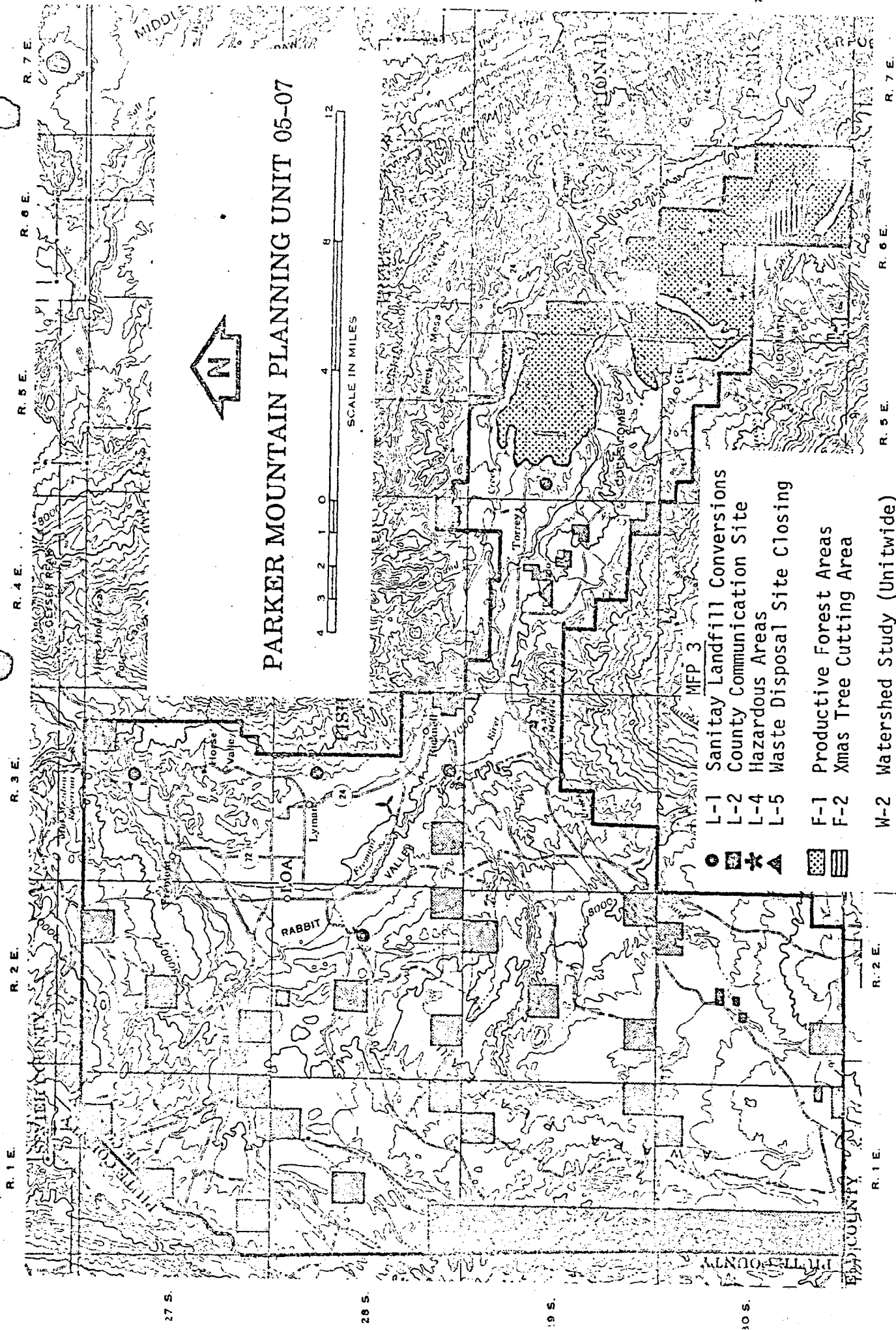
Implementation Schedule

FY 1980 - Implement the decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Watershed

Objective Number

W-1

Objective:

Reduce the soil erosion on 7500 acres of public land in the Torrey Watershed from a moderate (41-60, SSF) classification.

Rationale:

Step 3 URA identified the erosion condition class of the Torrey Watershed as one of the worst of the eight Watersheds in the Planning Unit. Phase I survey rated the soil surface factor as moderate (41-60,SSF) for 7500 acres.

Sediment damage to the town of Torrey has been estimated to be between \$1000-\$5000 annually. The negative impact on water quality can be computed at over \$5 per acre for each acre of public land with a 41-60,SSF (Sheep Creek Water Evaluation Project, Fishlake National Forest, by Max Robinson, December 1971).

BLM Manual 1603.12E (3c) identifies Bureau long-term objectives as reducing and controlling sediment damage both on and off public lands.

Soil erosion control is consistent with Bureau principles of cooperation and coordination of programs designed to help meet state and federal water quality standards (BLM Manual 1603.21E 4(a) (C)).

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain	
Activity	Watershed	
Overlay Reference		
Step 1	W-1	Step 3

Recommendation:

W-1

Construct twenty check and/or detention dams in the Torrey Watershed by the year 2000 and twenty more by the year 2020 for a total of forty dams over a forty year period. These structures should be located in the upper reaches of Calif Canyon and Beas Lewis Flats.

Stabilize the soils behind the structures by seeding.

Support Needs:

Engineering and Design

Rationale:

Water control structures are needed to reduce the amount of sediment loss caused by run-off. The infiltration rate at higher levels will increase and the type of soil erosion detrimental to water quality in the lower drainage basin will be reduced.

Seedings will help stabilize soil movement and increase the value of the watershed.

Multiple Use Analysis

Range: Existing URA values for range would have a slight benefit in terms of increased ground cover and the potential for trapping spring runoff water for livestock and wildlife.

Recreation; There would be a high negative impact on the visual resource recommendation (R6.1) for Class II designation of lands located in the Torrey watershed area. There would also be a high negative impact on URA values since a class II designation stipulates that changes in any of the basic elements (form, line, color, or texture) caused by a management activity should not be evident in the characteristic landscape. Any dams constructed in this area would be noticeable and have an altering affect on existing landscape because of the need for roads to the construction sites.

The economic benefit from the dams would not justify the costs of building the units. Each dam would have an approximate cost of \$5000, and with the 20 initial units recommended, there would be a total cost of \$100,000 to the BLM. The Sheep Creek Water Evaluation Project study undertaken by the Fishlake National Forest estimated a \$5 per acre negative impact for each acre of public land involved. Since there are approximately 9000 acres involved with this project, a \$45,000 savings would be realized with an investment of \$100,000. Public sentiment expressed at the public meeting indicated the structures should not be built because of their costs and the questionable effect they would have on actually reducing sediment loss.

There would be a slight positive environmental impact on the water quality of the Fremont River. Land with an erosion condition classification of moderate (41-60,SSF) produces 1 to 3 acre-feet of sediment per square mile. The construction of these dams would reduce this sediment load and help improve water quality for downstream use.



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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Watershed

Overlay Reference

Step 1 W-1 Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis (continued)

Threatened and endangered plant species have been identified in the vicinity of the Torrey watershed, but none would be impacted in the area where the dams are to be constructed.

Multiple Use Recommendations

Reasons

Continue present watershed management policies and do not construct any check or detention dams.

The recommendation was in conflict with VR1.1 Class II designation and could not be justified from an economic standpoint. Public reaction was negative because of the questionable effectiveness of such structures to actually reduce sediment loss.

Decision

Rationale

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

See rationale for the Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Watershed

Objective Number

W-2

Objective:

Increase and improve watershed data for the Parker Mountain Planning Unit.

Rationale:

Lack of quality up-to-date watershed data for the unit resource analysis made watershed problems and opportunities identification difficult, and in some cases, impossible. Meeting State and Federal water quality standards in the future will entail the keeping of up-to-date studies to identify current problem sources for BLM corrective action.

Long term objectives are to insure the protection and preservation of water supply requirements for all BLM resource uses through an acceptable recording system (BLM Manual 1603 E.3(d)).

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Watershed

Overlay Reference

Step 1 W-2 Step 3

Recommendation:

W-2

Initiate the following studies for the eight watersheds located in the Parker Mountain Planning Unit.

- a. Water Quality
- b. Sedimentation
- c. Infiltration and Runoff
- d. Water-right Inventory
- e. Ground and Surface Water
- f. Phase I Up Date

Rationale:

Lack of quality watershed data prevents identification of problems and opportunities for sound management decisions on watershed maintenance and improvements.

BLM watershed objectives are to provide Watershed Conservation and Development Programs for the protection, enhancement, and maintenance of environmental quality relating to public land ecological systems and natural resources within the jurisdiction of the Bureau (BLM Watershed Manual 7000.02).

Support Needs:

Water Quality Study Plan

Multiple-Use Analysis

There is no impact on the resources that would result from implementing W-2.1. Presently, watershed information is practically non-existent on the Parker Mountain Planning Unit. These studies are needed to help management make sound decisions on improving the watershed in terms of meeting state and EPA water quality standards.

Multiple Use Recommendations

Adopt the recommendation as written.

Support Needs

Water Study Plan

Reasons

Identifying watershed problems involves more than pointing out areas of concern. Specific data is needed to indicate water quality, rate of sedimentation, infiltration and runoff, quantities of ground and surface water, and inventories of water rights for future BLM development. Present this information is not available.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Watershed

Overlay Reference

Step 1 W-2 Step 3

Decision

Accept but modify the Multiple Use recommendation to exclude the Phase I update study.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1981 - Begin the Watershed studies identified in the recommendation.

Rationale

SVIM studies on the Parker Mountain will provide data formerly obtained through Phase I studies.

The six recommended studies will provide a basis for identification of problems and opportunities for sound management decisions concerning watershed maintenance and improvement.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)  
Parker Mountain

Activity  
Range Management

Overlay Reference  
Step 1 RM1.2 Step 3

Recommendation

Rationale

RM1.2

Complete land treatment on approximately 12,000 acres of the Seven-Mile Allotment, including 6860 acres of sagebrush spraying and chaining and seeding of 5140 acres of sagebrush and pinyon-juniper range.

By reducing competition from sagebrush and pinyon-juniper for soil moisture, nutrients and space, the time required to bring the production of cool season grasses to its complete potential can be reduced from the 15 to 20 years under management only to 3 to 5 years.

Treatment includes chaining and seeding of brush and pinyon-juniper range and spraying with selective herbicides.

The sites generally selected for chaining and seeding are those areas on which cool season grasses have been reduced to between 0 and 5 percent. Vegetation on sites selected for spray applications are generally composed of 10 to 15 percent cool season grasses distributed over the surface in amounts of no less than one plant within every pace.

Support Needs. As with RM1.1

Treatment of these sites will relieve the grazing pressure on the remaining percent of the allotment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Public input on this recommendation indicated that local people were highly in favor of this manipulation to improve livestock forage. There are some problems inherent in this recommendation.

The modification costs would be substantial considering the fact that no AUM increase is indicated.

Chaining: 5,140 acres @ \$35.00/acre = \$179,900  
Spraying: 6,860 acres @ \$ 4.50/acre = 30,870

Total. . . . . \$210,770

Considering the fact that the primary objective of the recommendation is to improve range conditions, RM1.1 will accomplish the same objective without the expense involved, but over a 15 to 20 year period.

(Continued)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)  
Parker Mountain

Activity  
Range Management

Overlay Reference  
Step 1 RM1.2 (Cont'd)  
Step 3

This proposal would have temporary negative impacts on some wildlife values. Because of the large number of acres involved in the proposal, it would merely trade several monotypic negative types for one large one. Species such as sage grouse would temporarily lose most of the 6,860 acres of sagebrush habitat sprayed.

The requested acreage of 12,000 (60% of the allotment) is all deer winter range, which is presently generally suitable habitat. The range proposal is too large to be highly beneficial to wild ungulates.

WL8.3 recommends chaining 4,800 acres within this same area. This lower figure can be designed to provide maximum edge effect and greater habitat diversity for all wildlife species, with less cost than that of RM1.2. WL8.3 would accomplish the same goal for accelerating improvement in livestock forage without the magnitude of impacts on wildlife habitat exhibited by RM1.2.

Threatened and endangered plants may be impacted by chaining and spraying. There is a known endangered plant species (see URA 2) in the vicinity, but it is not known to be located within the proposed modification area. A full survey of the area would be needed to determine the presence of such plants in the treatment area.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Reasons

Reject Range Recommendation 1.2, but implement the wildlife chaining and seeding on 4,800 acres (see RM1.1 and Wildlife 8.3).

After comparing the expense of the proposed action with the lack of substantial benefit to the livestock operators involved, the cost does not seem warranted. This is especially true in considering that Range proposal 1.1 will accomplish the goal at no extra expense, although requiring more time.

The magnitude of the proposed changes was not beneficial to wildlife interests in the allotment. The deer winter range that would be affected by the proposal is heavily used. During hard winters, it is crucial to the survival of a large percentage of the population of Herd Unit #44. The wildlife recommendation (WL8.3) which recommends chaining 4,800 acres in this area appears more moderate and reasonable. This smaller chaining will also be necessary to accommodate the almost inevitable expansion of the mule deer and elk populations which are not as easily controlled as antelope.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1 RM 1.2 Step 3

Decision

Accept the Multiple Use recommendation.

Rationale

See rationale for the Multiple Use recommendation.

Implementation Schedule

See schedule under RM 1.1.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)  
Parker Mountain

Activity  
Range Management

Overlay Reference  
Step 1 RM1.3 Step 3

Recommendation

Rationale

RM-1.3

Include Brian, Taylor Farm, Tanner and Rees Allotments with Seven-Mile Allotment for purpose of administration.

	<u>Acres</u>	<u>AUMs</u>
Brian	640	33
Taylor	400	18
Tanner	400	--
Rees	1080	32
	<u>2520</u>	<u>83</u>

These small allotments, totaling 2,520 acres and 83 AUMs are too small and isolated to be effectively managed under a grazing system that will assure periodic rest from grazing so as to change range condition classes from poor and fair to good.

These allotments abut the Seven-Mile Allotment on the northwest and private lands on the southeast.

Topographically, these units fit within the Seven-Mile Allotment and, if included, would reduce management facilities to the Seven-Mile as well as these units (a savings of four miles of fencing would be realized).

Support Needs. As with RM-1.1.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Range - URA values: The Seven-Mile Allotment has late spring use by cattle, whereas the Brian, Taylor Farm, and Rees have winter and early spring use. Non-use was observed in 1977 and 1978 in the Brian and Rees Allotments for cattle. The Tanner is currently unallotted. Brian and Taylor Farm are in active use for sheep (13 AUMs).

A change in season of use and livestock class would terminate use by sheep operators. The change would be more of an inconvenience than an economic loss. Current practice is to move sheep through the allotments during passage to and from other areas of the Parker.

Wildlife - 9.2 proposes change in the season of livestock use in Brian and Taylor Farm from December through January to spring use to eliminate the competition with mule deer. Inclusion of the allotments with the Seven-Mile would change the season to late spring and accomplish the wildlife recommendation.

Increasing deer population WL-9.3) would eliminate livestock grazing in the Rees, Tanner and Taylor Farm Allotments and reduce the Brian from 33 to 8 AUMs. A total 95 AUMs would be removed from livestock grazing. The PAA (Range Management Table XII) indicates the net income per AUM in Wayne County was \$1.32. The net income loss would be \$125.40 or 1/2 of 1 percent of net income from livestock in

(Instructions on reverse)

(Continued)  
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1 RM1.3 (continued)

Wayne County and a loss of \$348.75 (direct and indirect income) to Wayne County residents. This would be 1/100 of 1 percent of total county personal income.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Include the Brian, Taylor Farm, Tanner and Rees Allotments with Seven-Mile Allotment for livestock grazing. Use the same season and livestock class (cattle) as used on the Seven-Mile Allotment. In these allotments, adjust and convert the existing AUM allocation to cattle and combine the resultant figure with the present Seven-Mile livestock allocations.

Reasons

Inclusion of the small allotments with Seven-Mile will provide better administration and management. An upward trend should be expected in the range condition, which will result from the restoration system of the Seven-Mile Allotment (see RM1.3). The present deer population will benefit from termination of winter use by livestock. The chaining and seeding (Multiple-Use Recommendation RM1.1 and WL8.3 will accommodate expanded deer numbers without necessitating reduction of present AUMs allocated to livestock in the four small allotments.

Decision

Reject the Multiple-Use Recommendation.

A. Conduct of new range survey on the Brian, Rees and Taylor Farm Allotments. Continue the stocking rate at current levels, season of use and class of livestock, but encourage livestock operators to take voluntary non-use to equal the previous year's licensed use until the range survey is complete and forage availability determined.

B. Exclude livestock grazing from the Tanner allotment and reserve all forage for wildlife use.

C. Establish a monitoring program to obtain accurate actual use, forage utilization and climatological data. Conduct yearly studies until a definite trend can be established and thereafter every one year out of three on all allotments.

Rationale

Three allotments will have a new range survey completed on them in FY 1980. More than 50 percent of this range is considered in poor condition. There is currently a lack of sufficient actual use, utilization and trend data on these allotments to stand technical and legal challenge. The last survey on these allotments was conducted in 1955-56 and cannot be relied on as an indicator of present forage capacity.

Each livestock operator is being encouraged to take voluntary non-use as needed to assure that use does not increase beyond existing licensed use levels and to provide protection of the resource during the monitoring and data gathering period.

Livestock grazing has been discontinued on the Tanner Allotment and all future use will be reserved for wildlife.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Instructions on reverse

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Range Management
Objective Number	RM-2

Objective:

Maintain existing livestock range condition and trend on the following allotments of the planning unit: Bicknell Spring-cattle (Cedar Peak, Hare Lake, Smooth Knoll sheep); Bicknell Winter Cattle (Flat Top, King Sheep); Cyclone-Co-op-cattle (Co-op, Cyclone-sheep); Loa Winter-cattle (Long Hollow, Terza Flat, Deleeuw-Sheep), Fishlake, Cedar Grove, and Post Hollow, totaling 156,067 acres, approximately 67 percent of the planning unit.

Rationale:

Studies indicate the above listed allotments are in generally fair to good condition for livestock grazing with trends as static or improving. Utilization studies over a period of six to eight years has varied from light to heavy depending on moisture for the year. Most years have shown use of 40 to 60 percent on key species (URA).

The Long Hollow and Deleeuw Allotments appear as exceptions in that recent trend studies indicate a decline in condition. The apparent trend studies are not, however, strongly conclusive in that they reflect the effects of the extremely dry 1977 grazing season.

Except for allotments listed under Loa Winter, all have been under AMP management since 1969 and include a form of rotation-deferred grazing. All allotments appear to be responding favorably to the present level of management.

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Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1 RM 2.1 (continued)

Recommendation

Continue the present level of management on allotment listed under objective RM-2, as shown on the overlay and as summarized in detail URA 3 Appendices. In Summary:

Allotments	Total Acres	Lvstk. Kind	AUMs	Season of Use
*Bicknell Spring	(45,942)	C	1,029	5/16-6/30
Cedar Peak	12,950	S	655	9/16-11/15
				5/16-6/30
Hare Lake	13,321	S	545	9/16-10/31
				5/22-6/30
Smooth Knoll	19,681	S	1,053	9/16-10/31
				5/16-6/30
*Bicknell Winter	(31,387)	C	1,053	9/16-5/15
				9/1-10/15
				5/1-5/31
Flat Top	22,046	S	739	9/16-10/31
				5/15-6/30
				11/1-1/31
King sheep	9,341	S	161	11/1-2/28
*Cyclone Co-op	(26,840)	C	622	5/1-6/31
Co-op	7,280	S	229	5/15-6/30
Cyclone	19,560	S	542	5/1-6/15
*Loa Winter	(21,157)	C	254	10/15-2/15
Terza Flat	8,590	S	321	1/26-3/15
				1/12-2/14
				11/12-1/30
Deleeuw	3,863	S	168	7/1-1/22
				5/21-5/31
				11/12-1/30
Long Hollow	8,704	S	332	1/16-3/20
				11/7-1/21
Fishlake	4,080	S	162	6/1-6/25
				10/20-11/10
Cedar Grove	13,035	C&S	1,134	5/10-5/31
				5/26-6/30
				10/1-1/15
Post Hollow	13,626	S&C	499	11/1-3/31
Totals	156,067		9,751	Fall-Winter-Spring

Rationale

The present level of management, including numbers, kinds of livestock, seasons of use, patterns of livestock distribution and systems of grazing have been developed as a result of many years of negotiation with livestock operators, the adjudication process, development of AMPs and decision by the District Manager. This process was carried out during the period from time of the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act in 1934 to 1969. The response to the present level of management is generally favorable. The downward trend in range condition, apparent prior to 1934, has been arrested and is now being turned upward.

During the adjustment period many water sources were developed, fence built, allotment boundaries fixed. Permittees have become accustomed to the present management program and are responding well.

The impact of grazing on watershed values appears to be minimal as shown by Phase I Watershed inventories and range condition studies

Wildlife appears to be responding well to present livestock management. The antelope herd is expanding. Elk numbers are increasing. No unfavorable impact is apparent. The impact on sage grouse and other wildlife is minimal.

Leaving the present level of grazing as it is would have a beneficial effect on the livestock economy.

Areas not included in total, since these areas are included in other allotments as known by sub-headings. (continued)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Overlay Reference	RM2.1 (Cont'd)
Step 1	Step 3

Rationale (Cont'd)

Response to the present level of management should bring about a gradual improvement in range condition for livestock grazing over a period of 15 to 20 years. Most of the range at that time should then be in good condition, except perhaps for the range presently shown as in poor condition on the Long Hollow and Deleeuw Allotments. On these further site deterioration should not be experienced and a gradual trend upward should change these types from poor to fair.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation has no discernible impacts on present land uses (URA 3). Wildlife recommendations 8.1, 9.1, 10.1 propose allocating 1,138 AUMs for existingelope, deer and elk. This consumption is presently being accommodated while maintaining or improving range condition.

Wildlife MFP Recommendations Conflicts: Wildlife recommendations WL-8.2, WL-9.3, WL-10.2, and WL-10.3, show high conflict with this recommendation. These wildlife recommendations all deal with expanded populations of wild herbivores. MFP Table shown below (the subject allotments only) indicates present forage consumption for wild herbivores and livestock. The table also indicates future forage availability and the forage needs of the expanded big game herds. The forage reductions shown for livestock (third column from left) are shown at a one-to-one exchange.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MFP T A B L E  
Present Forage Production, Livestock AUM Use,  
Proposed Forage Production, Proposed Wildlife Allocation, and  
Livestock Allocation

Allotments	Present Livestock AUMs			Present Wildlife Use AUMs	Total Present Use	Trend	Proposed Forage Production AUMs	Proposed Wildlife AUMs				Proposed Livestock allocation Season		1 Change in Livestock AUMs	Exchange Ratios (from URA 4-Table V)	Estimated AUM Live-stock Reductions 2
	Class	AUMs	Season					Antelope	Elk	Mule Deer	Total	AUMs	Season			
Post Hollow	S/C	499	W	113	612	-	612	163	--	160	323	289	Su	-210	.08	-18
Cyclone Co-op	C	622	S			S	1555						S			
Cyclone	S	542	S/F	102	1555	S		171		104	275	1137	S/F	-256	.065	-17
Co-op	S	229	S	60		S		92		51	143		S			
Loa Winter	C	254	W										F/W			
Long Hollow	S	332	W	105				84		233	317		S	-624	.10	-62
Terza Flat	S	321	W	102	1363	S	1363	75		233	308	451	S			
Deleeuw	S	168	F/W/S	81				10		277	287		S			
Bicknell Winter	C	1306											W			
Flat Top	S	739	W	126	2435	S	2435	146		202	348	1760	S	-446	.16	-71
King Sheep	S	161	W	103		S		50		277	327		S			
Bicknell Spring	C	1029	S			I							S			
Smooth Knoll	S	1053	F/S	99		S		166	105	61	332		F/S			
Hare Lake	S	545	F/S	48	3493	I	3493	67	53	61	181	2739	F/S	-543	.10	-54
Cedar Peak	S	655	F/S	64		S		67	53	121	241		F/S			
Fish Lake	S	162	F/S	32	194	-	194	15	35	46	96	98	S/Su	- 64	.20	-13
Cedar Grove	C/S	1134	W/S	103	1237	S	1237	47	150	35	232	1005	S/Su	-129	.16	-21
TOTALS. . . . .		9,751		1,138	10,889		10,889	1,153	396	1,861	3,410	7,479		2,272		-256

<sup>1</sup>Based on one-to-one conversion.

<sup>2</sup>Based on URA 4 - Table V.

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RM2.1 (Cont'd)  
Step 1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis (Cont'd)

The one-to-one ratio does not take into account the differences in forage preferences and use by the different kinds of grazing animals. To account for these differences, Table V, URA 4, Range Management, was prepared for the major allotments. From this table exchange ratios were prepared and applied to the proposed wildlife AUM increase. These values were then used to derive the modified livestock AUM reduction figures shown in Column 2.

It is assumed that the present stocking rate with livestock and wildlife is proper when applying the exchange ratios from Table V.

The preceding table indicates that a decrease of 256 AUMs of livestock use would be essential to accommodate the wildlife increase proposed by WL-8.2, 9.3, 10.2, and 10.3.

As may be seen from Table V, the potential for accommodating increases in wildlife numbers exists. This potential is lower than the numbers proposed by WL-8.2, 9.3, 10.2, and 10.3 under present range conditions.

more serious question concerning the increased wildlife numbers was raised by WL-8.2. This question concerns crucial winter range carrying capacity and the need to change livestock season of use on crucial antelope winter range. Removal of all livestock from the crucial antelope-winter range (Post Hollow, Loa Winter) during the fall and winter seasons may negatively impact the operators in those areas. However, the total AUM increase on these two allotments needed to meet the increased antelope demand is only 6 AUMs. This increase has been adjusted as per Table V. Changing the season of use, or simply cutting livestock use by 6 AUMs to accommodate the antelope increase would not be excessive.

When an increase in deer and elk on this crucial antelope winter range is considered, the livestock reductions must be 80 AUMs (see column 2 on the preceding table for Post Hollow and Loa Winter).

At present, there is no evidence that a crucial winter range situation is going to develop in the near future for elk. Therefore, no livestock season of use changes were recommended for elk and all use areas are assumed to be equally important. The forage requirements shown for elk in the Bicknell Spring Allotment (WL-10.2) are theoretical, based upon the possible expansion of the Boulder Mountain Elk Herd. The need to provide this forage is not immediate. If this forage allocation were deferred until needed, no livestock reduction would presently be needed in this allotment.

Given the nature of elk population management, it seems reasonable to assume that we can expect some increase in numbers of the Fishlake Herd. This increase need not be as large as that shown. If, under RM-1.2 or WL-8.3, the Seven-Mile Allotment is being done to meet the projected wildlife needs, then the proposed forage

(Continued)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Overlay Reference	RM2.1 (Cont'd)
Step	3d

Multiple-Use Analysis (Cont'd)

increases in the Fish Lake and Cedar Grove Allotments would be necessary for the subsequent increase of elk population in these allotments. Elk use cannot be limited to the Seven-Mile Allotment.

Deer population increases under the present harvest situation also seem to be inevitable. The rate of this increase cannot be determined. At the present recovery rate, it does not appear likely that the deer population will reach the projected levels by 1985.

Mule deer are highly mobile and interaction between the three herds in the Unit is common. If the deer increase is to be checked or accommodated in any area of the unit, it must be checked or accommodated throughout. The discussion concerning elk in the Seven-Mile would apply to mule deer, except that expansion would affect forage consumption on all of the allotments concerned in this recommendation.

The reduction of livestock, 256 AUMs, to accommodate the expanded wildlife numbers would have the following economic loss in Wayne County:

Net Income = 256 AUMs X \$1.32/AUM Net Income  
= \$337.92 Net Income loss or 14/100 of 1 percent of total  
net income from grazing in Wayne County.

The net income loss would represent 2 percent of net income derived from grazing on BLM lands in the Planning Unit. The direct and indirect income loss to Wayne County would be \$337.92 X 2.781 (multiplier) = \$939.75, or 1/50 of 1 percent of personal income in the County.

The economic benefit derived statewide (direct and indirect income) from the expanded wildlife would be:

Antelope	1,153 AUMs X \$1.33/AUM	= \$ 1,533.49
Elk	396 AUMs X \$30.52/AUM	= 12,085.92
Mule deer	1,861 AUMs X \$24.09/AUM	= 44,831.49
Total		<u>\$58,450.90</u>

This analysis seems to favor wildlife heavily, but the figures may be weighted somewhat toward wildlife. Grazing figures are based upon a local analysis, while wildlife figures cover an expanded geographic area that reaches beyond the regional level.

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(Continued)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Step 1 RM-251p 3 (Cont)

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Continue the present level (9,751 AUMs) of livestock grazing and period of grazing use on 156,067 acres and maintain the existing big game populations (570 AUMs for 600 antelope, 485 AUMs for mule deer - 146 head in summer, 359 head in winter, and 87 AUMs for 75 elk in the Fishlake and Cedar Grove allotments). As range condition, based on ecological potential, improves so as to increase forage production beyond the needs of the present authorized livestock use, additional allocations of forage would be made to wild ungulates up to the AUMs requested by Utah Division of Wildlife Resources as listed in the MFP Table.

Reasons

The present situation in these allotments is favorable to continued range improvement and livestock operations, are well adjusted to this situation; big game is doing well.

The analysis of forage availability, as derived through Table V, indicates that the increased forage needs for wildlife would not require the large livestock reductions originally shown on preceding MFP Table. This small reduction in itself is not significant to the economics of Wayne County.

The most serious question concerning wildlife numbers is ecological in nature. The antelope herd has been at its current level for a very short time and if any negative impacts from the present population level are possible, they may not have surfaced yet. Range trend studies in Long Hollow and DeLeeuw allotments during 1977 indicated an apparent decline in condition, although the studies are not strongly conclusive because of probable effects of drought. Condition and trend need further monitoring. These two allotments are important to any antelope expansion because they are part of the crucial antelope winter range.

Population control of mule deer and elk far less effective than that for antelope. This is due in part to the relative difficulty in assessing trends for these species when compared to aerial trend accuracy achieved with antelope. We can be certain therefore, that some increase in deer and elk numbers is inevitable. It is felt that until we can be certain of the ecological effects of the present populations and the slowly expanding elk and deer population we should hold the situation as it stands.

(Cont'd)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Step 1 RM 2.1 Step 3

Reasons (continued)

It is anticipated that long range trends in the condition of the range based on ecological potential should improve under the present plan of management. With this improvement, the productive potential should be realized along with desirable changes in plant composition. This will result in an increase in AUMs of forage that could be allotted to big game animals (MFP Table).

Forage allocation for the Boulder Mountain Elk expansion does not appear to be in order at this time, since the use area is speculative. Actual use areas may be in a different location and forage allocation can be dealt with at that time.

Decision

Reject the Multiple Use recommendation.

A. Postpone a decision on the Fishlake and Cedar Grove allotments until completion of the Mountain Valley EIS.

B. Establish a monitoring program to obtain accurate actual use, forage utilization and climatological data. Conduct yearly trend studies until a definite trend can be established and thereafter every one year out of three on all allotments.

C. Conduct new range survey on the Terza Flat, Deleuw and Long Hollow allotments. Continue the stocking rate at current levels, season of use and class of livestock, but encourage livestock operators to take voluntary non-licensed use to equal the previous year's licensed use until the range survey is complete and forage availability determined.

Rationale

The Fishlake and Cedar Grove allotments are partially located within the Mountain Valley Planning Area and are administered by the Sevier River Resource Area. Decisions on these allotments will be deferred until a complete analysis is made on the Mountain Valley Planning Area scheduled for completion in September, 1980.

Three allotments will have a new range survey completed on them in FY 1980. More than 41 percent of this range is in poor condition and appears to be continuing downward. The last survey on these allotments was conducted in 1955-56 and cannot be relied on as an indicator of present forage capacity. A new survey is needed to prevent any significant damage to the range that could result from over grazing.

Eight allotments will be monitored to provide basic technical data to allow

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Overlay Reference

Step 1 RM 2.1 Step 3

D. Continue with current preference, season of use and class of livestock but encourage livestock operators to take voluntary non-use to equal the previous year's licensed use until data gathering period (3-5 years) is completed and proper stocking rate can be determined on the following allotments:

Allotments

Bicknell Spring  
Cedar Peak  
Hare Lake  
Smooth Knoll

Bicknell Winter  
Flat Top  
Long Sheep

Cyclone-Coop  
Coop  
Cyclone

Post Hollow

for an informed and legally defensible decision. There is currently a lack of sufficient actual use, utilization, and trend data on these allotments to stand technical and legal challenge. More than 82 percent of this land is in good condition and no irreparable damage will result during the monitoring program. If monitoring confirms a developing or continued adverse situation, adjustments will be made immediately.

Each livestock operator is being encouraged to take voluntary non-use as needed to assure that use does not increase beyond existing licensed use levels and to provide protection of the resource during the monitoring and data gathering period.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1980 - Conduct forage survey on the Terza Flat, Deleeuw and Long Hollow allotments. Implement stocking rates by agreement and decision. Prepare monitoring program.

FY 1981 - Implement monitoring program. Prepare or update AMPs for the Terza Flat, Deleeuw, and Long Hollow allotments and implement adjustments to carrying capacity as determined by the new forage survey by agreement and decisions. Construct eight miles of pipeline and install four new troughs in the Coop, Flat Cedar Peak, Hare Lake and Smooth Knoll allotments.

FY 1982 - Continue monitoring program.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Overlay Reference

Step 1 RM 2.1 Step 3

Construct one new reservoir each in the Smooth Knoll and Deleeuw allotments. Modify 25 existing reservoirs located in all the allotments except Deleeuw and King Sheep. Construct six miles of fence between the Cyclone and Post Hollow allotments and the Long Hollow and Terza Flat allotments.

FY 1983 - 84 Continue monitoring program.

FY 1985 - Prepare or update AMPs on the remaining 11 allotments to document the grazing program. If adjustments have not been made previously and monitoring indicates a need, implementation will be made at this time by agreement and decision.

Port Needs

One full-time range conservationist or range technician for monitoring program. Two new reservoirs, modification to 25 additional reservoirs, four new troughs, six miles of fencing and eight miles of pipeline.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Range Management

Objective Number

RM-3

Objective:

Improve the present range condition class for livestock grazing from poor and fair to good on the allotments listed under RM-3.1, and as shown on the overlay by continuing with the current grazing program as to numbers and season of use, but modified to ensure no more than 40 percent use on grasses in the spring, and 60 percent use of browse species in the winter. Key species - Indian ricegrass, Stipa comata (needle-and-thread grass), squirreltail, saltbush, as found on the various allotments and by limited range improvement programs.

Rationale:

The allotments in this category are located generally in the foothills, on the benches and breaks of Rabbit Valley and along the Fremont River of the Teasdale-Torrey-Grover area. The allotments generally do not have blocks of range suitable for grazing large enough for division into management pastures for intensive grazing systems management. Livestock water is often lacking and often located on private lands.

Reliable records of actual use forage utilization and studies of trend in range condition are incomplete. Range survey data are not completed on most of the allotment to a standard that would permit making sound recommendations as to stocking rates, seasons of use, or management systems.

Range condition studies based on existing range survey data show range condition for livestock grazing as highly varied, being poor to fair, for most allotments.

Range survey data for purposes of estimating grazing capacities are not consistent nor tied to actual use records sufficiently well to serve as a reliable base from which to estimate grazing capacities.

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Range Management

Overlay Reference  
Step RM3.1 Step 3

Recommendation

RM-3.1  
Manage the 1<sup>2</sup>/<sub>8</sub> allotments of Rabbit Valley and the Torrey-Teasdale-Grover area on the basis of current stocking rates, seasons of use and kinds of livestock in conjunction with private lands in such a way as to limit utilization to 40% for grasses in the spring and 60% for browse in the winter. Allotments include: North Fremont, Hector Hollow, Neff Ranch, Lime Kiln, Lyman, Sand Wash, Bicknell, Government Creek, Horse Pasture, Teasdale Bench, Teasdale Ranch, Donkey Hill, Spring Branch, Grover, River, Busenbark, Torrey Town, Joe Hickman.

Rationale

The need to have a better data base from which to make management decisions in respect to livestock stocking rates, seasons of use and kinds of livestock grazing, suggests the approach under this recommendation.

Limiting forage use to no more than 40 percent for grasses in the spring and 60 percent for browse in the winter, assures protection of the range resource while furnishing a record of actual use keyed to proper range utilization. There is no better basis for arriving at grazing capacities.

By involving both BLM range conservationists and permittees in selecting and monitoring grazing use of key species, proper stocking rates should be assured for the present as well as the future.

Key species for most all allotments should include: Indian ricegrass (Oryzopsis hymenoides), needle-and-thread grass (Stipa comata), squirreltail (Sitanion hystrix), four-winged saltbush (Atriplex canescens). Some allotments have wheat-grasses (Agropyron spp), bitterbrush (Purshia tridentata) and other species that may need to be considered.

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Multiple-Use Analysis

The primary conflicts with this recommendation are with wildlife recommendations 9.2, 9.3, and 14.1.

WL-9.2 recommends changing livestock season of use in these allotments, plus the four small allotments adjacent to the Seven-Mile (RM-1.2)(Taylor Farm, Tanner, Rees, and Brian). This change in season of use was proposed to relieve a livestock-deer competition problem identified by Division Wildlife Resources. The extent of this problem is not quantifiable.

(Continued)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	RM3.1
Step 3	(cont'd)

Multiple-Use Recommendation (EXAMPLE)

Manage the 17 allotments (34,613 acres) of the Rabbit Valley and Torrey-Teasdale-Grover area at the current stocking level, season of use and class of livestock. Limit utilization from all grazing animals to 60 percent on browse and 40 percent on spring grasses by adjusting the length of the livestock grazing period. This would be accomplished as follows: 1) Predicting yearly grazing capacities and livestock cut-off dates, by estimating current herbage production in October based on precipitation record for the previous 12 months supplemented with on-site assessments. 2) Limit the use of key browse species by livestock to 40% during the early winter of the first year and no more than 60 percent for the season by livestock and wildlife (Hutchings and Stewart, 1953. Stoddart, Smith and Box 1975. 3) Limit use of cool season grasses to 40%. 4) Adjust livestock grazing in subsequent years on the basis of the current years grazing records. For example, assume keys browse species have to be used to 80% at the end of the winter grazing period as a result of deer browsing following removal of livestock at 40% utilization. Livestock use would be limited to 20 percent use on browse during the next grazing season. Adjustments would be made each year until the objective of limiting use on key species is met.

her possible combinations are:

Year 1	Cattle Use 40% Deer Use 20%	= 60%
Year 2	Cattle Use 40% Deer Use 40%	= 80%
Year 3	Cattle Use 30% Deer Use 40%	= 70%
Year 4	Cattle Use 20% Deer Use 40%	= 60%
Year 5	Cattle Use 20% Deer Use 30%	= 50%

If deer numbers are no more than that at present 1977, recommend reducing livestock grazing during the winter to 50% of the present level to insure no more than 20 percent utilization on key browse species by livestock.

5) Limits on wildlife use would be set at 60 percent on key browse species. Adjustments in livestock numbers and/or periods of use would be made to accomodate the needs of wildlife up to current 1977 numbers estimated at 368 deer using 399 AUMs on the 17 allotments or as determined by the 1963 adjudication which ever is greater.

Adjustments in wildlife numbers would be made through the DWR.

EXAMPLE OF APPLICATION

The application of the Multiple-Use recommendation would vary somewhat with each of the seventeen allotments depending on the extent of competition with wildlife, if any, and the present condition of the range. It is expected that the application of this recommendation would have the greatest impact on the small allotments in the area of Teasdale-Grover, and on the Torrey Town and North Fremont allotments. Livestock use during the winter season could be in conflict with the needs of mule-deer using these areas.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Range Management
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Step 1	RM3.1
Step 3	(cont'd)

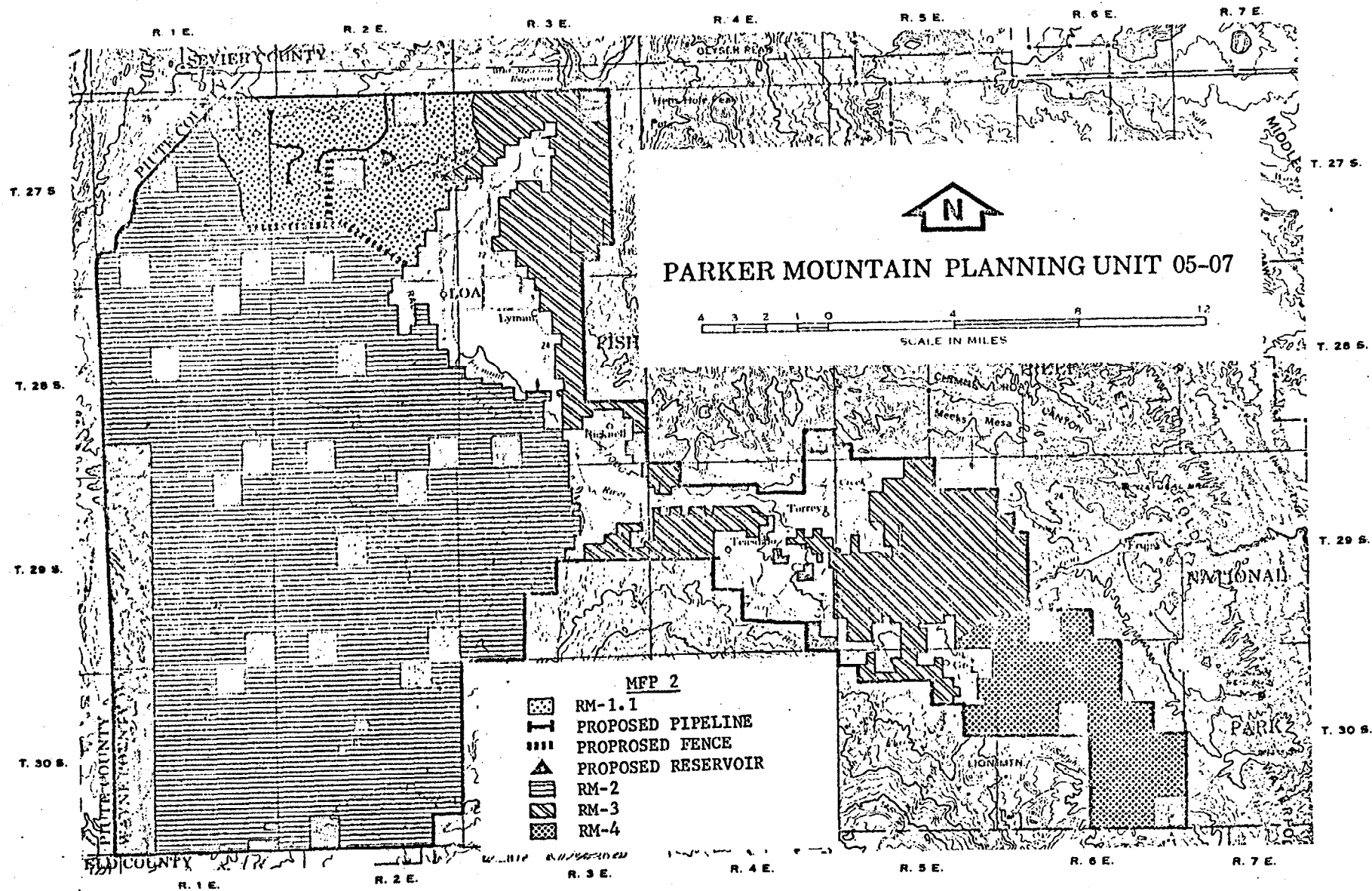
Example of Application (continued)

As an example of application, the Lime Kiln Allotment is chosen since data from recent range surveys are available and the allotment is generally representative of the area.

In Application: 1) Yearly grazing capacities with cutoff dates for livestock grazing the winter range may be predicted in September-October by estimating herbage production based on the precipitation records for the previous twelve months supplemented by on-site assessments (Hutchings and Stewart, 1953. Stoddart Smith and Box 1975). 2) Limit the use of key browse species by livestock to 40 percent during the early winter of the first year and no more than 60 percent for the season by livestock and wildlife. During subsequent years, adjust utilization by livestock as needed to allow full use of the browse, up to 60 percent of the current years growth, so as to accommodate the wildlife. Adjustments downward in livestock use to accommodate wildlife would be limited to 20 percent use on key browse species. At this level of grazing by livestock, should utilization of browse exceed 60 percent (20 percent by livestock 40 percent by wild ungulates), adjustments in wildlife use would be essential. Monitor actual use, utilization of "key species", and trend in condition for five years, adjusting the period of use each year to meet acceptable levels of forage utilization. After five years, final adjustments in stocking rates and/or periods of use would be made.

If there is an upward trend in range condition, based on ecological potential, and a corresponding increase in forage production, further allocations of forage would be made to wildlife and as needed to meet existing livestock qualifications.

Following are present and probable allocations in AUMs for livestock and wild ungulates for the RM3 allotments: Livestock preference, Class 1 AUMs \_\_\_\_\_, winter and early spring grazing; wild ungulates, present No's \_\_\_\_\_ AUMs \_\_\_\_\_; wild ungulates, requested by DWR, AUMs \_\_\_\_\_





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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Range Management
Objective Number	RM-1

Objective

Within fifteen to twenty years, improve cattle forage condition on 21,159 acres of the Seven-Mile Allotment (including Tanner, Taylor Farm, Brian, Rees Allotments) by changing plant composition from brush and relatively low palatability and grazing value to species of greater value. (Reduce the percentage of sagebrush and rabbitbrush from 60-80% to 30-40%; increase cool season grass and bitterbrush from 5-15 to 30-50%).

Rationale

A century of early spring grazing during the active growing season of cool season grasses has reduced the vigor, productivity and the relative amount of these species in the composition of the vegetation. Sagebrush and rabbitbrush have increased and now compete with the grasses and better browse species for soil moisture, nutrients and space.

It has been demonstrated on comparable range sites adjoining the Parker (National Forest, State Land Block) and on BLM lands on the Parker that grasses can be increased from levels of production of less than 100 pounds per acre to over 1,000 pounds per acre and can be sustained at 500 to 600 pounds under proper grazing. It is estimated that by modifying the season of use, grazing after seed maturity, providing periodic rest, grazing after "range readiness", the desired changes in plant composition and productive level can be achieved within 15 to 20 years. With appropriate land treatment measures, along with improved management practices, desired changes can be realized within three to five years. These actions could change the trend of this allotment from a generally static state to upward and place the allotment in a generally good condition class. Properly carried out, this would favorably affect livestock production as well as the productive potential of habitat for big game animals. With care in application, little unfavorable impact should be experienced on other wildlife species or other resource values.

Reducing the period of use during the growing season, delaying entry dates and moderating the degree of utilization of cool season grasses and desirable browse species on several allotments of the Parker Mountain has already reversed the downward trend of most of the allotments and improved range condition classes. Occasional light use and/or rest along with these practices has brought most of the range in Bicknell Spring, Cyclone-Co-op, Cedar Grove and Fish Lake from poor and fair to good. Bicknell Spring Allotments are still sustaining an upward trend. The Seven-Mile Allotment on the Fishlake Forest classed as in poor condition in 1961 and incapable of furnishing a maintenance ration for grazing animals is today in good to excellent condition and supporting greater numbers of cattle on a higher plane of nutrition than prior to initiation of an intensive rehabilitation program.

Adjoining allotment on the National Forest now supports a growing herd of elk where none existed before. Other wildlife values appear to have been benefited. Treatment included complete rest for three years. Spraying of about one-third of the sagebrush range, developing livestock water, cross-fencing, delaying the entry date until full development of the cool season grasses and imposing a system of rest-rotation grazing.

(Instructions on reverse)

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Step 1 RM1.1 Step 3

Recommendation

Implement a grazing system on 19,913 acres of the Seven-Mile Allotment that would provide a minimum of rest one year out of two. Stocking would be on a pasture level basis.

Rationale

The Seven-Mile Allotment has not fully responded to reduced numbers and periods of use. At the time of adjudication in 1963, a 57 percent reduction in AUMs was made. The period of use was established to May 6 to June 16. The grazing capacity for the whole allotment averages 29 acres per AUM, far below its productive potential estimated to be 10 acres per AUM. Big sagebrush types with a potential for producing 1000 pounds of grass per acre are presently producing as little as 65 pounds. The cattle forage condition rating for the allotment is 23 percent good, 69 percent fair, 8 percent poor.

To realize the objective of improving the condition rating for cattle grazing will require more than further adjustments in numbers and season of use. The introduction of rest into a grazing system appears to be essential if full vigor and increased production is to be realized for the cool season grasses. Continued use of these grasses during the critical growth period, May 6 to June 15, along with competition from dense stands of sagebrush restricts the rate of restoration and reestablishment of these grasses (URA 3). The lack of well distributed livestock water encourages livestock concentration on "key areas" around existing water developments.

Support Needs

Fencing 9 miles, out of view, designed for antelope movement; water developments, including troughs, 8 miles of pipelines, with troughs and 1 pond.

Before the desired improvement in a range site can be realized, a minimum of rest is essential, one to two years to restore vigor, one year for seed production and one year to two years for seedling establishment.

Several options are suggested for implementing this recommendation and for reaching the objective of bringing about desired changes in plant composition sufficient to support the present licensed number of livestock within fifteen to twenty years.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Step 1	RM1.1 Step 3 (contin)

Recommendation (cont'd)

Option 1

Divide the allotments into two pastures of approximately equal grazing capacity. Develop sufficient water to ensure proper distribution within the pastures.

Delay the entry date until approximately June 1 (grazing period June 1-15), stock with the present numbers (723 cattle) so as to graze no more than one-half the present licensed AUMs of 804, that is about 400 AUMs, using the same numbers of cattle that normally are permitted to enter the National Forest, June 16.

Develop a system of grazing that will provide rest for the cool-season grasses. The exact system would depend on the present vigor of the vegetation, the ability to produce viable seed and the period of time needed to establish seedlings.

Support Needs

Improvement as shown RM1.1.

Rationale (cont'd)

Option 1

It is estimated that under a two-pasture system with no land treatment; at least twenty years will be essential before full restoration of grazing capacity can be realized. On sagebrush ranges dependent almost entirely on winter snows for moisture, sagebrush has an advantage over grass and the restoration of grass on such sites is slow. Some ranges, even without grazing, revert to sagebrush (5RM 1975). (Laycock 1969). It is believed, however, conditions on the Seven Mile where approximately 26 percent of moisture is received during the spring season, March through June, and where 44 percent falls during July, August and September, the grasses should be more competitive with brush. (Jeppson, et.al., 1968). Trend studies on the Parker Mountain and vicinity bear this out (BLM 1978 and USFS 1963). (USFS 1978). Brush species however, will no doubt continue to be an important component in the plant composition.

To divide the BLM allotment into more than two pastures would be complicated in that it would be difficult to break the range into pasture units of equal grazing capacity. Approximately five miles of additional cross-fencing would be essential along with the development of a dependable seasonal supply of livestock water in each pasture.

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Step 1 RML.1 Step 3 (cont'd)

Recommendation (cont'd)

Option 2

Implement a grazing system on the Seven Mile allotment in cooperation with Fishlake National Forest so that the BLM lands would be managed as one or possibly two of the pastures managed under a grazing system providing rest.

Support Needs

Cooperative agreement with Fishlake National Forest.

Improvements as shown RML.1

Option 3

This option is intended as support for option 1 or 2. Apply selective herbicide 2,4-D to 2700 acres of big sagebrush range for purposes of reducing the time required to realize the RM 1 objective. Select for treatment big sagebrush types that have high potential (URA 3) Association A1 field sheets R52, R53, R55).

Support Needs

Improvements as shown for all RML.1 options. Cooperative agreement with Forest Service if option 2 is implemented. Coordination DWR and USDI, Fish and WL Service

Rationale (cont'd)

Option 2

Under this option, without land treatment, It is estimated that the period of time needed for recovery of the cool season grass to meet the objective would be fifteen to twenty years. Livestock numbers, as in Option 1, could be held at the present level (723 cattle) but with a delay in entry date to May 25 (period of use) May 25 - June 15). This in effect would reduce AUMs licensed from 804 AUMs to approximately 563 AUM, a reduction of 30 percent.

Under this option, greater flexibility should be realized in the administration of a grazing system. Less administrative time should be involved for both government agencies and for permittees. The opportunity for imposing a more effective grazing system may be realized with the four or five pastures possible if managed with the Forest Service than under a two pasture system under BLM alone.

Option 3

Under the present level of productivity, a minimum of twenty years would be required to meet the RM 1 objective under a grazing system only. By spraying 2700 acres of big sagebrush range of high potential and suitability for livestock grazing, it is estimated that an additional 400 AUMs could be made available within three years. This would compensate for the 400 AUMs reduction in grazing capacity that would be required for the proper institution of a grazing system if the BLM lands are to carry its present licensed obligation alone or as a share with the Forest Service. (USFS 1963 A & B). (USFS, 1977) (Plummer et.al., 1968).

Assumptions

1. Present grazing capacity of high potential sagebrush range 20 acres/AUM.
2. Grazing capacity of sprayed sagebrush range 5 acres/AUM.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

(continued)  
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Step 1 RM.1 Step 3 (cont'd)

Rationale Option 3 (continued) 3. Solution

Future Production-Present Prod.-Increase  
.2Ac - .05 Ac = 405 AUMs additional  
Ac = 2700 acres required

The present records of actual use (based on licensed numbers), trend studies and utilization studies are not conclusive in respect to the ability of this allotment to carry its present obligation. The range is far below its potential (URA 3 & 4), and at best is only capable of meeting it's present obligation. To place the allotment under Option 1 would require an adjustment in season and/or number for an extended period of time (twenty years) without at least a minimum effort toward rehabilitation.

Under Option 2, without rehabilitation, an imbalance would exist by placing a low carrying capacity pasture or pastures into a grazing system with rehabilitated high carrying capacity Forest Service range.

The Forest Service may be reluctant to enter a cooperative agreement that requires an extended period (twenty years) during which the higher carrying capacity range would be required to carry the major part of the grazing load.

Reducing the time to a period of two to three years by range rehabilitation could assure the success of Option 2 and reduce the time frame for completing Option 1 from twenty to at most three years.

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Multiple Use Analysis

This analysis will treat recommendation RML.1 and WL 8.3 as follows:

- A. The recommendations generally
- B. Option 1
- C. Option 2
- D. Option 3
- E. Wildlife recommendation 8.3 chaining and seeding 4,800 acres.

A. Watershed Existing URA values for watershed would benefit from increased ground cover dispersion (interspace reduction). Although quantitative data are lacking, the watershed would retain its slight or stable erosion class.

The Seven-Mile Allotment has an average ground cover of 60 percent vegetation and litter, 25 percent rock and pavement, 15 percent bare ground. In types, the range is from 27 to 53 in vegetative cover and 11 to 30 percent litter, giving a possible range of 37 to 83 percent ground cover (Vegetation and Litter). Because of the generally stable nature of the soils and the extent of rock and pavement, this cover is generally adequate for soil protection. There are bare openings which offer opportunities for excess runoff during periods of high intensity storms. Some gullies have developed from these areas.

Increasing grass in the plant composition by management, spraying or seeding could increase cover in treated areas by 10 or 15 percent and would offer better cover dispersion.

Impact of Support Needs. URA values indicate that no archaeological values or threatened and endangered plants would be impacted by the support facilities or proposed wildlife chaining and seeding. Water developments would benefit wildlife, as well as support the range recommendation.

Public Participation Livestock users support the common grazing system with the Forest Service. This group also recognizes the value of the chaining and seeding. Division of Wildlife Resources and wildlife groups support the expansion of deer, elk, and antelope.

B. Option 1. In order to implement a pasture system under this option, only, it would be necessary to reduce the AUMs use approximately 400 AUMs. It is estimated that twenty years would elapse before the full grazing capacity could be realized. This assumes that range is presently supporting 804 AUMs without measurable site deterioration even though the level of production may be low and that no measurable change has been apparent in past years in range forage condition.

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Step RML.1 Step (cont'd)

Multiple Use Analysis (continued)

Economic Analysis

Reduced numbers:

Based on PAA (Range Management Table XII)

1st 5 years x (400 AUMs x #1.32) 2.7 =	7,128
2nd 5 years x (300 AUMs x 1.32) 2.7 =	5,346
3rd 5 years x (200 AUMs x 1.32) 2.7 =	3,564
4th 5 years x (100 AUMs x 1.32) 2.7 =	1,782
	<u>\$17,820</u>

Based on replacement of range forage with hay at \$45.00 per ton:

1st 5 years x 400 AUMs x .4 ton x \$45 =	36,000
2nd 5 years x 300 AUMs x .4 ton x \$45 =	27,000
3rd 5 years x 200 AUMs x .4 ton x \$45 =	18,000
4th 5 years x 100 AUMs x .4 ton x \$45 =	9,000
	<u>\$90,000</u>

The actual impact on the economy is perhaps better expressed by the \$90,000 since the AUMs that would be lost is in the late spring, a period before irrigated pastures can furnish an appreciable amount of feed. The only source of forage that can practicably be supplied is hay at this time of year.

C. Option 2

Under Option 2, without any range rehabilitation program, it is estimated that 2400 AUMs of forage would be lost to the economy while implementing a grazing system in cooperation with the Forest Service.

Since the forage that would be lost, would be during a critical period of the late spring, the only practicable source of forage is alfalfa hay. Hay in the field has been about \$45.00 per ton during the 1978 season. Hay has been trucked into Wayne County for as much as \$80.00 per ton during the past several years.

D. Option 3

Public input on recommendations related to range rehabilitation, whether by spraying or by other means, indicate that local support would highly favor this recommendation. The costs indicated by the following analysis show a favorable Benefit-cost ratio:

Economic Analyses:

RML.1 Option 3 application of selective herbicide to 2700 acres for purposes of supporting RML.1 options 1 or 2.

1. Spray 2700 acres @\$450/acre = \$12,150
2.  $\frac{\$12,150}{400 \text{ AUMs}} = \$30.37$  Investment per AUM
3.  $\frac{\$30.37}{20 \text{ years}} = \$1.52$  cost per AUM over 20 years

(continued)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Economic Analyses (Continued)

4. Benefits

(400 AUMs x \$1.32) 2.7= \$1426

$\frac{1426}{400 \text{ AUMs}} = \$3.56$  Returns per AUM

Benefit-cost ratio: \$3.56: \$1.52 or 2.34:1

Implementing this option would reduce the time required to meet the primary objective of RML, that of improving range condition, from an estimated twenty years to three years. The chances for meeting the objective would be greatly improved. The local economy and social structure would be benefited. Limiting the area covered to 2700 acres of range most suited to livestock grazing and causing care not to spray sites within the treatment area important to sage-grouse and other wildlife species would reduce the chances for negative impact on wildlife values. Long range impacts on wildlife habitat is expected to be positive.

Threatened and endangered plants could be impacted by the spraying. There are no known plant species within the treatment area or within the immediate vicinity. There are however, T & E plant species adjacent to the Seven-Mile allotment. A full survey would be needed for the area to determine if such plants are present.

This proposed wildlife chaining and seeding on 4800 acres, WL 8.3. The proposal under WL 8.3 is primarily for accommodating the expanding populations of mule deer and elk. Option 3, RML.1 is limited to the needs for the additional 400 AUMs needed to implement a livestock grazing system under RML.1 options 1 or 2 without a major adjustment in livestock numbers.

Wildlife The low usage by antelope, eight AUMs during the summer (Wildlife 8.1), is negligible competition for livestock grazing.

Chaining and seeding 4,800 acres (Wildlife 8.3) to benefit expansion of the antelope, elk and deer would result in a new increase of 320 AUMs. Three hundred four (304) AUMs would be needed to support the increased wildlife. The chaining and seeding would increase the cool season grasses and improve the range condition. Implementing the chaining and seeding would decrease the time required to improve the cattle forage condition from 15 to 20 years to 7 to 8 years. The long-term benefit may increase the carrying capacity for livestock and wildlife.

The chaining and seeding estimated cost would be 4,800 acres x \$35.00/acre = \$168,000. The economic benefit (direct and indirect income) derived from increasing habitat for expanding the wildlife would be:

33 AUMs Antelope x \$1.33/AUM	=	\$ 43.89
53 AUMs Elk x \$30.52/AUM	=	1,617.56
345 AUMs Deer x \$24.09/AUM	=	8,311.05

Note: Attach additional sheet

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Direct & indirect income per year \$9,972.50

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Economic Analysis (continued)

Exercising Rm1.1 Options 2 and 3 and/or WL8.3 could result in the least socio-economic impact on the local economy since no reduction in livestock use would be anticipated. The loss of forage over a period of three years that might occur while rehabilitating the 2700 acres by spraying and the 4800 acres of chaining could be made up from increased use of National Forest lands which at present has extra AUMs available.

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Multiple Use Recommendations

Implement a grazing system on the 19,913 acres of BLM public lands that would provide a minimum of rest one year out of two. Stocking would be on a pasture level basis. Select option 1 or 2 as a means of executing this recommendation. Consider Option 3, the spraying of 2700 acres of high potential big sagebrush range to provide about 400 extra AUMs for cattle while initiating a grazing system for purposes of reducing the time required to realize the RM1 objective, and for reducing the socio-economic impact on the local people.

Land treat 4,800 acres (WL8.3) within the Seven-Mile allotment to provide 385 additional AUMs for future deer numbers.

Rationale

A grazing system, providing rest for the spring growing grasses should improve the condition classes for cattle grazing from poor-fair to fair-good, ensure a forage base for livestock grazing.

Excercising options 2 and/or 3 would reduce the time required to meet the RM1 objectives from 20 years to 6 or 7 years or with Option 3 to 3 years.

Chaining and seeding under the wildlife recommendation 8.3 would provide habitat for future elk, deer and antelope populations and decrease the time needed to improve range condition.

See next page for Decision and Implementation Schedule.

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Step 1 RM 1.1 Step 3

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation  
Incorporate option number one with the  
following modifications:

A. Establish the grazing season from  
May 15th to June 15th; reduce grazing  
to current capacity (430 AUMs).

B. Establish a monitoring program to  
obtain accurate actual use, forage  
utilization and climatological data.  
Conduct yearly trend studies until  
a definite trend can be established  
and thereafter every one year out of  
three.

Rationale

An extended grazing season with fewer  
livestock would allow greater admini-  
strative flexibility without adversely  
affecting the range resources.

There is currently a lack of sufficient  
actual use, utilization, and trend data  
on these allotments to stand technical  
and legal challenge. All the allotments  
will be monitored to provide basic tech-  
nical data to allow for an informal and  
legally defensible decision.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1980 - Implement stocking rates by  
agreement and decision. Prepare moni-  
toring program. Contact adjacent Forest  
Supervisor on proposed cooperative  
agreement to handle excess AUM needs  
during land treatment phase.

FY 1981 - Reduce livestock use to  
430 AUMs. Provide land treatment to  
2,400 acres in one pasture. Revise  
the AMP to include the next ten year  
grazing program. Construct nine  
miles of fencing.

FY 1982 - Construct remaining range  
developments as identified in support  
needs and modify three existing re-  
servoirs to increase capacity. Reduce  
livestock use and permit grazing only  
on the untreated pasture. Continue  
the monitoring program.

FY 1983 - Provide land treatment  
2,400 acres in second pasture and  
implement new stocking rates in accord-  
ance with agreements made with live-  
stock operators. Continue monitor-

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Step 1 RM-1.1 Step 3

(continued)  
ing program.

FY 1984 - 85 - Continue monitoring  
program and livestock and wildlife  
incremental increases based on range  
capacity

Support Needs

Nine miles of fencing designed for  
antelope movement, four troughs, one  
new reservoir located in treatment  
area, three reservoirs to be modified,  
eight miles of pipeline and one full  
time range conservationist or tech-  
nician for monitoring program.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Analysis (Continued)

WL-9.3 deals with expanded deer populations which would heighten the competition problem.

This range recommendation would serve to lessen the competition problem in these allotments by removing livestock before winter browse became over-used. In order to satisfy the wildlife requirements, it must be certain that the 60% browse use includes all grazing animals and not just domestic livestock use. If utilization is closely monitored in this fashion, it should provide good information on forage use and meet the goals of WL-9.2 and 9.3 by ensuring sufficient browse is provided for mule deer.

WL-14.1 recommends termination of grazing in the Joe Hickman Allotment which is included in the RM-3.1 recommendation. Ungulate damage has been identified by stream habitat surveys conducted in this allotment. This section of the Fremont River has high value for aquatic habitat and culinary water for Capitol Reef National Park. Although the pollution (organic and particulate) implied by the identified ungulate damage is not quantifiable, we have an obvious need to improve the existing situation.

The value of fishing in the unit is not divided into that derived from each individual stream, but the total value is \$13,200 (direct and indirect income) as shown in the P.A.A.

Authorized livestock use in the Joe Hickman Allotment is four AUMs. Cancellation of these AUMs would result in a total economic loss of \$14.35, in direct and indirect income, to the economy of Wayne County.

If RM-3.1 is adopted, there may be some light negative impacts on the social and economic sectors of Wayne County if downward adjustments of livestock are needed. These are unquantifiable until adjustments are proposed.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Reasons

Manage the 17 allotments (34,613 acres, BLM) of the Rabbit Valley and the Torrey-Teasdale-Grover area at the current stocking level, season of use, and class of livestock (2,175 AUMs - 348 cattle and 2,081 sheep). Limit utilization from all grazing animals to 60 percent on browse and 40 percent on key grasses by adjusting the length of the livestock grazing period. Limit the use of key browse species by livestock to 40 percent during the early winter and to no more than 60 percent for the season by livestock and wildlife. Adjust utilization by livestock

The recommendation will ensure the needs of wildlife by identifying the most critical mule deer use areas, quantify any livestock-mule deer competition that may exist and reduce or eliminate such competition. It will also meet the needs of the range resource as shown in the original rationale.

The AUM yield of the Joe Hickman Allotment is too low to be effectively administered. The stability of the  
(Continued)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed.

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (Cont'd)

first year to allow full use of the browse up to 60 percent, yet accommodate the needs of wildlife. In any case, livestock would be allowed to use 20 percent of the current years growth. Livestock grazing use could increase to meet existing qualifications so long as it does not exceed limits of utilization before described. Wildlife use would be allowed to increase from the present level to meet UDWR recommendations after existing livestock grazing qualifications are met. (Present wildlife use includes 399 AUMs deer, 8 AUMs for antelope. Estimates of future use, based on estimates by UDWR would provide for 811 AUMs for 1122 deer, increased numbers - 1,535 in total; and 46 AUMs for 41 antelope, increased numbers - 50 head in total).

Monitor actual use, utilization, and trend for five years, adjusting the period of use each year to meet acceptable utilization levels. After five years permanent adjustments in stocking rates or season length should be made. Adjustments in wildlife numbers would be made through UDWR.

Terminate grazing privileges in the Joe Hickman Allotment.

Support Needs. Use supervision.

Reasons (Cont'd)

stream to ensure improvement of the valuable fishery and the culinary water quality of Capitol Reef National Park outweighs the limited value of grazing.

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Decision

Reject the Multiple Use recommendation.

A. Establish a monitoring program to obtain accurate actual use, forage utilization and climatological data. Conduct yearly trend studies until a definite trend can be established and thereafter every one year out of three on all allotments.

B. Conduct a new range survey on the North Fremont, Bicknell and Torrey Town allotments. Continue the stocking rate at current levels, season of use and class of livestock, but encourage livestock operators to take voluntary non-use to equal the previous year's licensed use until the range survey is complete and forage availability determined.

C. Continue current season of use and class of livestock but implement immediate livestock reductions based on the 1975-76 Range Survey on the following allotments:

Allotments	Livestock (AUMs)	
	Preference	Initial Grazing
Lime Kiln	354	274
Neff Ranch	105	89
Sand Wash	54	22

D. Continue with current preference, season of use and class of livestock but encourage livestock operators to take voluntary non-use to equal the previous year's licensed use until data gathering period (3-5 years) is completed and stocking rate determined on the following allotments:

Director Hollow	Teasdale Bench	Grover
Lyman	Teasdale Ranch	River
Govt. Creek	Donkey Hill	Busenbark
Horse Pasture	Spring Branch	

Rationale

There is currently a lack of sufficient actual use, utilization, and trend data on these allotments to stand technical and legal challenge. All the allotments will be monitored to provide basic technical data to allow for an informed and legally defensible decision. More than 72 percent of the land is in good to fair forage condition on those allotments where stocking rate adjustments have been delayed and no irreparable damage will result during the monitoring program. If monitoring confirms a developing or continued adverse situation, adjustments will be made immediately.

The three allotments which have been identified as needing a new range survey have more than 86 percent of their range classified in poor condition and appear to be continuing downward. The last survey on these allotments was conducted in 1955-56 and cannot be relied on as an indicator of present forage capacity. A new survey is needed to identify available forage for proper stocking and improvement of forage condition.

Recent surveys (1975-76) indicate a need for livestock use adjustments on the Lime Kiln, Neff Ranch and Sand Wash allotments. Total preference for the three allotments is 513 AUMs which is 128 AUMs above that indicated by the survey. Initial grazing will be reduced to 385 AUMs to bring a balance back to the productive capabilities of the allotments in accordance with existing laws and regulations.

A change of season to winter use on the Joe Hickman allotment would help meet the physiological needs of the plants. Winter grazing while the stream banks

Note: Attach additional sheets if needed.

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1 RM 3.1 Step 3

E. Change season of use on the Joe Hickman allotment from summer use (6/1-7/31) to winter use (11/1 - 3/31).

are frozen would help stabilize their condition.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1980 - Conduct forage survey on the North Fremont, Bicknell and Torrey Town allotments. Implement stocking rates by agreement and decision. Prepare monitoring program.

FY 1981 - Implement monitoring program. Prepare or update AMPs for the North Fremont, Bicknell, Torrey Town, Lime Kiln, Neff Ranch, Sand Wash and Joe Hickman allotments and implement adjustments to carrying capacity as determined by the new forage survey.

FY 1982-84 - Continue monitoring program.

FY - 1985 - Prepare or update AMPs on the remaining 11 allotments to document the grazing program. If adjustments have not been made previously and monitoring indicates a need, implementation will be made at this time by agreement and decision.

Support Needs

One full-time range conservationist or range technician for monitoring program.





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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Parker Mountain
Activity
Range Management
Objective Number
RM-4

Objective

Reverse the apparent downward trend on the Miner's Mountain and raise the condition class for cattle grazing from fair to good on 4,700 acres of range suitable and potentially suitable for grazing, including 1,200 acres of crested wheatgrass seeded in 1965 and 3,500 acres of "native" range that would respond to treatment.

Rationale

The Miner's Mountain is located next to the Dixie National Forest and adjacent to the small ranching community of Grover. The range is important to the ranchers as a source of early spring feed at a time following calving on private lands and before moving to summer range. The actual period of use is for about one month during May. The crested wheatgrass seeding of 1,200 acres is especially desirable as a feed source at this time for cattle and could become an important feed source for the growing elk herd that has recently been planted on the Boulder Mountain.

Trend studies indicate that this range is declining in condition for livestock grazing. The range is generally classed as in fair condition.

The Miner's Mountain presently furnishes 211 AUMs of forage annually. The total preferences is for 475 AUMs; this includes 264 AUMs held as suspended non-use.

The range is also important as a source of browse for deer.

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Name (MFP)

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Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1 RM 4.1 Step 3

Recommendation

Adjust season of use to May 1 to May 31 spring use. Remove livestock after utilizing the key species (crested wheatgrass) (60%) and while there is sufficient soil moisture to induce regrowth.

Rationale

Cattle grazing the Miner's Mountain are primarily dependent on the 1,200 acre crested wheatgrass seeding. Trend studies indicate a declining range condition. Nine<sup>1</sup>three percent of the range is rated as in fair condition for cattle grazing. Research findings, as well as management experience, has demonstrated that crested wheatgrass will sustain yearly early grazing if the closing date is sufficiently early to allow regrowth and if utilization is held to moderate (60%). Regrowth is dependent on moisture stored in the soil. On Miner's Mountain soil moisture depletion is rapid during June. Spring growth is dependent on the 35 percent of the average annual precipitation, which falls between November and May.

Port Needs

None

Multiple-Use Analysis

Public Participation: The livestock interests at the public meeting in Loa agreed in principle with the need to limit the use of the key species (crested wheatgrass, bitterbrush, and four-winged saltbush) to 60 percent. They expressed concern, however, about losing this spring feed source, important in rounding out their livestock operation.

Watershed: The average ground cover on the Miner's Mountain is 50 percent vegetation and litter, 42 percent rock and pavement, and about 8 percent bare ground. The soil surface factor is 33, indicating slight erosion. The cover is not well dispersed. Runoff from exposed rock and bare spots can be high.

Moderate use of the vegetation would ensure maintaining the existing cover of vegetation and litter on the interspaces between the clumps of pinyon-juniper trees and, with time, should increase this cover by 5 percent.

Range Livestock: This recommendation, without support of RM-4.2 or WL-9.3, would require a reduction of 44 AUMs. This would result in an annual loss to the economy of  $(44 \text{ AUMs} \times \$1.32) \times 2.7 = \$157$  in direct and indirect income.

A more serious loss to the individual livestock operators would be realized since this is a critical period in the year-round operation. In addition, the opportunity

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(continued)

(Instructions on reverse)

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Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	
Step 1 RM4.1	Step 3

to restore the 264 AUMs held in suspension would not be realized.

Wildlife: The present use of range by deer is 118 AUMs (WL-9.1). The present season of use for livestock is November 1 through May 31. Use is generally confined to grazing in the spring on the crested wheatgrass seeding, due to inadequate livestock water (permittees haul water to the area most years) and due to heavy snow during most winters. Deer make some use of the grass seeding.

Limiting livestock use to the spring season and to 60 percent of the crested wheatgrass, would reduce competition for the existing grass and leave most of the browse, including bitterbrush and four-winged saltbush, for the deer. This would not fully meet the needs for deer herd expansion such as has occurred in past years and is presently proposed under WL-9.3 (211 to 431).

Woodland Product: Limiting the use of the crested wheatgrass to 60 percent spring use would not materially affect the tree growth. Maintaining of dense undercover of grass may inhibit expansion of seedling tree reproduction.

Creation: Limiting use should enhance visual qualities and should not adversely affect other URA values such as archaeological or threatened and endangered plants.

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Multiple-Use Recommendations

Reason

Limit livestock grazing to periods between November 1-30 and May 1-31. Remove livestock after utilizing crested wheatgrass to 60 percent of the current year's growth in the spring. Limit use of key browse species by livestock to 40 percent during November and to no more than 60 percent for the winter season by livestock and deer. Adjust the allowable utilization as needed after the first year to allow full use of the browse up to 60 percent yet accommodate the needs of the deer. Reduce livestock grazing by 44 AUMs.

Studies of the Miner's Mountain indicate that 93 percent of the range is in fair condition with a slightly downward trend. To reverse the downward trend to improve the range to good condition for livestock grazing, to ensure maintenance of the winter browse species for wildlife and to improve and maintain site productivity, it is essential that key forage plants crested wheatgrass, Indian ricegrass and browse species, bitterbrush and four-winged saltbush, be grazed conservatively. A reduction of 44 AUMs appears probable. This would result in a loss of \$156.81 in direct and indirect income to Wayne County. This loss is presumed to be temporary, with the AUMs being restored as the allotment condition improves.

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Range Management

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Step 1 RM 4.1 Step 3

Decision

Modify the Multiple Use recommendation to reduce livestock grazing allocation by 50 AUMs and establish a monitoring program to obtain accurate actual use, forage utilization and climatological data. Conduct yearly trend studies until a definite trend can be established and thereafter every one year out of three on all allotments.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1980 - Implement stocking rates by agreement and decision. Prepare monitoring program.

FY 1981 - Implement monitoring program. are new AMP and implement livestock action.

FY 1982-85 - Continue monitoring program.

Support Needs

One full-time range conservationist or technician for monitoring program.

Rationale

A reduction of 50 AUMs would reduce the grazing use to that determined available for livestock use by the recent 1975-76, ocular reconnaissance range survey. This represents a 24% reduction from preference and an 11% increase over licensed use.

Changing the grazing season to 11/1-11/30 and 5/1 - 5/30, would provide vegetative use in the fall after it becomes dormant and use in the spring after it has had the opportunity to reach range readiness. The vegetation would then regain vigor and reproduce.

There is a lack of sufficient actual use, utilization, and trend data on this allotment to stand technical and legal challenge. This allotment will be monitored to provide basic technical data to allow for an informed and legally defensible decision on future grazing.

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Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1 RM4.2 Step 3

Recommendation

Chain and seed 3,500 acres of pinyon-juniper-sagebrush range potentially suitable for livestock grazing on the Miner's Mountain Allotment for purposes of improving range condition.

Support Needs

Roads to chain; water haulage.

Rationale

The present condition of the pinyon-juniper range is generally classed as poor and requires in excess of 40 acres per AUM. It is estimated that following treatment of this land including chaining, seeding and rest for a minimum of three years, grazing capacity could be increased to 10 acres per AUM and range condition improved to good for livestock grazing. This would increase the total grazing capacity for these types from an estimated 90 AUMs to 350 AUMs.

Multiple-Use Analysis

To meet the objectives of RM-4 in reversing the apparent downward trend of the range on the Miner's Mountain, RM-4.2 was proposed. This proposal calls for the chaining and seeding of 3,500 acres of pinyon-juniper range.

This proposal will be considered with the recommendation made under WL-9.4 which calls for the chaining and seeding of 2,330 acres of pinyon-juniper range.

After analyzing these two recommendations in respect to the various multiple-use values and economics, a recommendation will be made.

Background Information for Miner's Mountain:

Range condition - fair with downward trend.

Grazing capacity based primarily on 1,200 acres of crested wheatgrass estimated to have a 10-acre/AUM grazing capacity.

Present preference 475 AUMs including 264 AUMs held in suspended non-use, leaving 211 AUMs as active preference.

(continued)

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Range Management

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Step 1 RM 4.2 Step 3 continu

Estimated present production:

	Acres	AUMs
Crested Wheatgrass	1,200	120
Native range estimated being used	2,000	47
Total	3,200	167

1976 Range Survey Estimate:

	Cattle Spring	Deer Winter	Cattle Winter
EM-109 Crested Wheatgrass	118	32	118
EM-105 Native Range	49	138	45
Total	167	160	163
Cattle Spr. Ac/AUM	96	98	95

The 1966 range survey before seeding 20,090 acres:

Dual Use AUMs	135
Reserve for Game	41
	94 AUMs

Available for livestock.

Potential estimated - 1,135 AUMs

Estimated potential based on current range inventories and records:

	Livestock AUMs	Deer
Present Production	167	118
Potential Crested Wheatgrass seeding 3,500 Ac.	350	
	517	

Reduction expected without recommendation 4.2:  $211 - 167 = 44$  AUMs.

With recommendation 4.2, a surplus of  $517 - 211 = 306$  surplus AUMs. This could be used to restore 264 AUMs held in suspension or held as reserve for use by wildlife.

As a result of the chaining, browse species in the chained areas (the 1,200 acre 1965 seeding and the 3,500 acres proposed seeding) to supply 350 additional AUMs for deer.

(continued)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Activity Range Management  
Overlay Reference  
Step 1 RM-4.2 Step 3 continued

Time required 3 to 5 years compared to 15 to 20 years or more without treatment. Some ranges that have been protected from livestock grazing for over 30 years have not shown marked improvement in understory browse, forb and grass cover.

Public Participation: Livestock users support the chaining and seeding of the pinyon-juniper range for purposes of increasing livestock capacity (RM-4.2). Wildlife interest and Division of Wildlife Resources support the chaining and seeding proposed under WL-9.4. Both proposals cover essentially the same area. The range proposal RM-4.2 outlines 3,500 acres for treatment; WL-9.4 includes 2,330 acres for treatment.

URA values indicate no archaeological values or threatened and endangered plants would be impacted by support facilities or the proposed chaining and seeding.

The limited extension of an access road into the area would permit the harvest of firewood and would support the forestry recommendation.

Economic Analysis: A comparison of economic benefits from RM4.2 and WL-9.3 chaining and seeding costs:

Costs

RM-4.2 3,500 acres at \$35/Acre = \$122,500  
WL-9.2 2,330 acres at \$35/Acre = 81,550

Benefit RM-4.2

3,500 acres ÷ 10 Ac/AUM = 350 AUMs Livestock  
3,500 acres ÷ 10 Ac/AUMs = 350 AUMs Deer

Livestock - (350 x \$1.32) 2.7 = Total Value/AUM  
\$1,247 Direct & 3.55  
Indirect  
Income

Deer -  $\frac{350}{700} \times \$24.09$   $\frac{8,432}{\$9,679}$   $\frac{24.09}{\$13.82 \text{ Wt. Ave.}}$

Cost per AUM Wt. (Livestock 50%; Deer 50%).

\$122,500 ÷ 700 = \$175.00

\$175 over 20 years = \$8.75 Wt. Ave. per AUM for deer & Livestock

Benefit-Cost Ratio 1.6:1

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name (MFP)  
Parker Mountain  
Activity  
Range Management  
Overlay Reference  
RM-4.2 (Cont'd)<sub>3</sub>

Benefit WL-9.4

2,330 acres ÷ 10 Ac/AUM = 233 AUMs Livestock

2,330 acres ÷ 10 Ac/AUM = 233 AUMs

		Total	Value/AUM
Livestock	(233 x \$1.32) 2.7	= \$ 830	\$ 3.55
Deer	233 x \$24.09	= 5,613	24.09
	<u>466</u>	<u>\$6,443</u>	<u>\$13.82</u>

Cost per AUM Wt - Livestock 50%; Deer 50%.

\$81,550 ÷ 466 = \$ 175      \$ 175 = \$ 8.75

Benefit cost-ratio 1.6:1

Needed:

	<u>Present</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Increase Deer</u>
Deer AUMs	211	-431	220 AUM increase.

The proposed 220 AUM increase for deer can be met by the estimated increase in deer AUMs of 233 and an additional 233 AUMs for livestock would meet the needs of 44 AUMs required to maintain the present 211 AUMs of active preference. Any additional AUMs (233 - 44 = 189) could be applied toward restoring the 264 AUMs (livestock) held in suspended non-use or could act as a cushion to ensure maintaining the range resource.

Forest Products: Chaining of the pinyon-juniper trees on 2,330 acres would make an estimated 16,170 cord of firewood (see URA 3) available at \$50.00 per cord with a gross value of \$808,500 (see F-1.1). In addition, 3,400 corner post at \$2.50 each, 4,000 posts at \$2.00 each, and 6,600 braces at 50 cents each would add \$19,800, to make a total of \$828,300 gross value from forest products.

Recreation & Lands: This area is within the zone of Visual Resource Management Class IV (R-6.3) and, if properly conducted, would not conflict with these values.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Reason

Reject RM-4.2 and WL-9.4 for Miner's Mountain chainings.

Multiple-Use Recommendation RM-2.1 indicates that expanded wildlife populations will not be provided for at this time, due to ecological uncertainties.

Without any formal provisions unit-wide for wildlife expansion, the proposed chaining is difficult to justify, from a wildlife standpoint. Some increase

(Continued)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1 RM 4.2 Step 3

Reason

in deer population is likely to occur in this area, but the extent of this increase and the resultant AUM demand cannot be predicted. It will certainly be lower than increases proposed under WL-8.2, 9.3, 10.2, and 10.3.

RM-4.1 dealing with limiting livestock utilization on this allotment will arrest or turn around the downward trend. This was part of the rationale for proposing the chaining. Manipulation of livestock to achieve the improvement objective of RM-4 is far cheaper than the proposed chaining, but much slower. Range Recommendation 4.1 will result in some inconvenience and perhaps some reduction in AUMs for those livestock operators involved. Monitoring and limiting utilization by livestock will improve the livestock-deer competition situation, and at least partially provide for any deer increases in the area.

As shown in the multiple-use analysis, the total expected loss in livestock AUMs without this chaining may total 44. This would result in a loss of \$156.81 in direct and indirect income to Wayne County. This loss is presumed to be temporary, with the AUMs being restored as the allotment condition improves. Since almost all of the carrying capacity for livestock is in the present chaining, no potential for restoring suspended AUMs is likely. There does not appear to be sufficient demand for restoring these AUMs to justify the chainings as proposed.

Support Needs

None

Decision

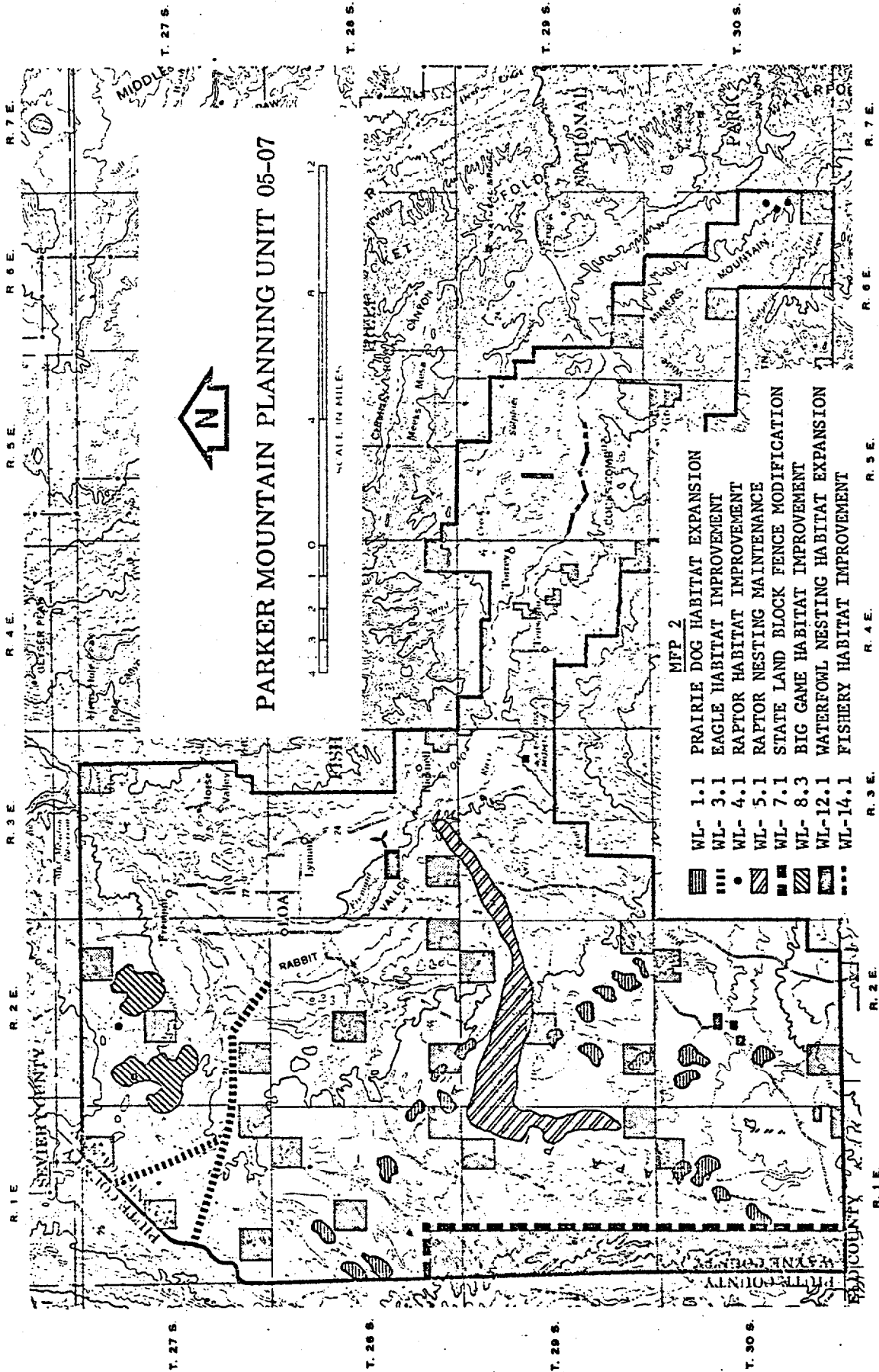
cept the Multiple-Use recommendation.

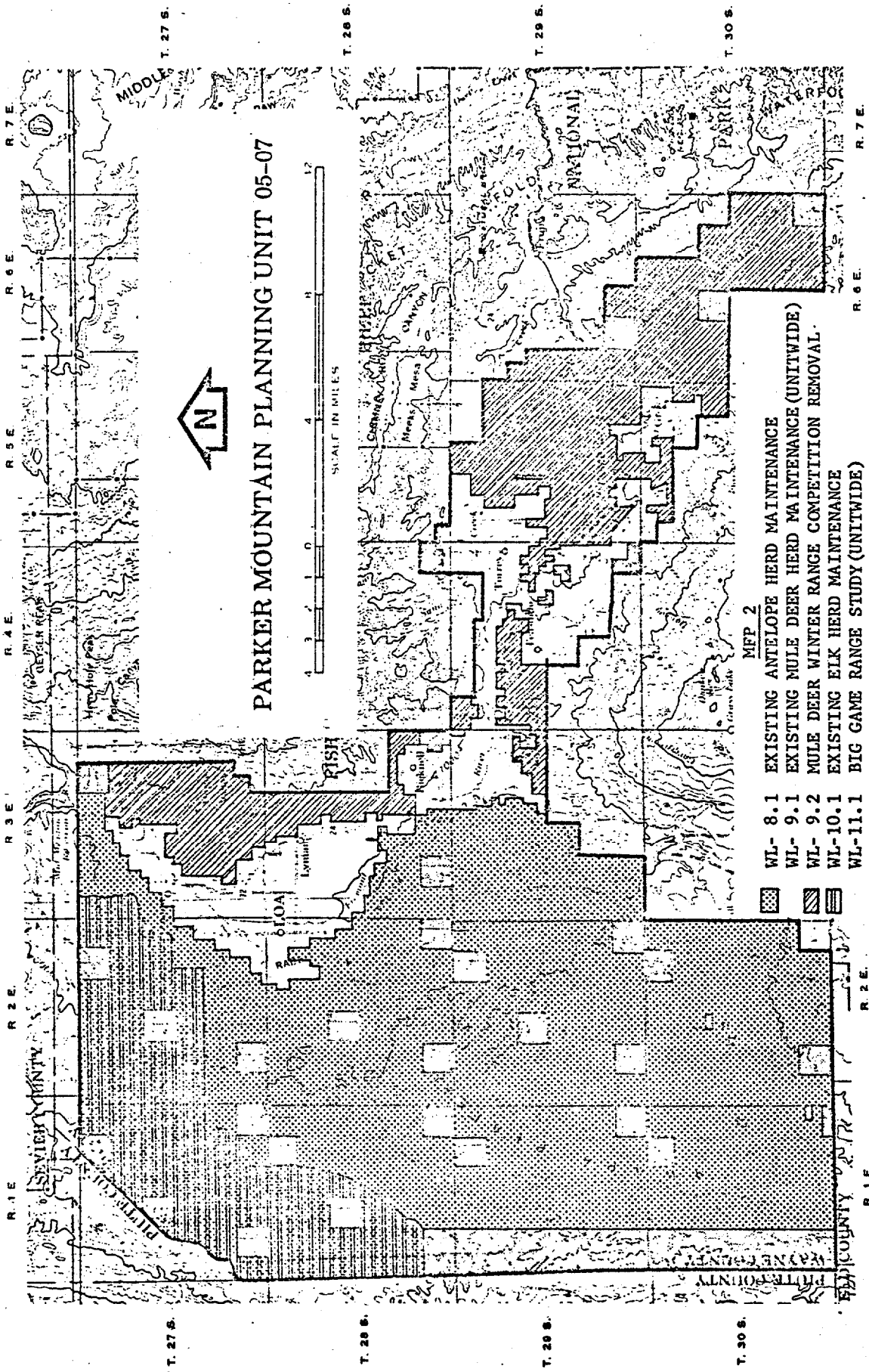
Rationale

See Rationale for Multiple Use recommendation RM-4.2.

# Tracking Chart for URA IV Opportunities

	<u>Opportunity</u>	<u>Objective</u>	<u>Other Action</u>
Prairie Dog	1. Cover Modification	WL-1	
	2. Grass Composition Change	WL-2	
	3. Townsite Maintenance		Legal Mandate
Bald Eagle	4. Powerline Hazard	WL-3	
	5. Prey Poles	WL-4	
	6. Establish Minimum flows	WL-13	
	7. Big Hollow Raptor Area	WL-5	
	8. Crucial Bald Eagle Area		Legal Mandate
	9. Cumulative Acreage Impact Total		Not Planning System Function
Peregrine Falcon	10. Minimum flows	WL-13	
	11. Wetland Management	WL-12	
	12. Big Hollow Raptor Area	WL-5	
Birds of Prey	13. Expand Small Raptor Habitat	WL-6	
	14. Powerline Hazard	WL-3	
	15. Prey Poles	WL-4	
	16. Minimum Flows	WL-13	
	17. Wetland Management	WL-12	
	18. Big Hollow Raptor Area	WL-5	
Antelope	19. State Land Block Fence	WL-7	
	20. Forage Allocation	WL-8	
	21. Antelope Springs Pipeline <i>MISSING?</i>	WL-8	
	22. Chainings, Seven Mile	WL-8	
	23. Crucial Winter Range	WL-9	
Mule Deer	24. Forage Allocation	WL-9	
	25. Seven Mile Chaining	WL-8	
	26. Miners Mountain Chaining	WL-9	
	27. Winter Livestock Competition	WL-9	
	28. Mule Deer Range Studies	WL-11	
Elk	29. Forage Allocations	WL-10	
	30. Boulder Mtn. Elk expansion	WL-10	
Sage Grouse	31. Antelope Springs pipeline		Activity Plan
	32. Seven Mile Chaining	WL-8	
	33. Spring grazing removal		Losses not quantified
	34. Strutting Ground Protection		URA Value; No decision needed.
Mourning Dove	35. Improve Cool Season Grasses	WL-2	
Waterfowl	36. Wetland Management	WL-12	
	37. Minimum Flows	WL-13	
Furbearers	37. Minimum Flows	WL-13	
	38. Wetland Management	WL-12	
	39. Flow Maintenance		Administrative Function
Fishes	40. Minimum Flows	WL-13	
	41. Riley Canyon Cutthroat Area		Activity Plan
	42. Fencing all Ungulate Damage Areas		Damage not quantified
	43. Fencing Section 2 Fremont River	WL-14	





- MFP 2
- WL- 8.1 EXISTING ANTELOPE HERD MAINTENANCE
  - WL- 9.1 EXISTING MULE DEER HERD MAINTENANCE (UNITWIDE)
  - WL- 9.2 MULE DEER WINTER RANGE COMPETITION REMOVAL
  - WL- 10.1 EXISTING ELK HERD MAINTENANCE
  - WL- 11.1 BIG GAME RANGE STUDY (UNITWIDE)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL-1

Objective:

Utah Prairie Dog (#1)

By 1981, expand the Utah Prairie Dog habitat by 1850 acres to accelerate population growth.

Rationale:

The Endangered Species Act, P.L. 93-205, charges federal agencies with protecting or improving the habitat of federally listed endangered species. Utah prairie dog populations in this unit have responded poorly to protection alone. The proposed expansion of useable habitat in this unit will insure speedy recovery of the species and subsequent removal from the endangered species list.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 1.1 Step 3

Recommendation

Disk tall brush in swales (1850 acres) adjacent to existing colonies. Seed disturbed soil with perennial and annual forbs where understory does not provide a sufficient seed source. Cool season grasses should be drilled into all areas.

Rationale

Excessively high brush prevents prairie dogs from successfully using such areas because it acts as a visual barrier. Both Collier and Crocker-Bedford indicate that excessively high vegetation, especially on more productive sites where forb production is highest, prohibits prairie dog usage. Removal of such vegetation when combined with soil disturbance, which eases digging, would open the areas to immediate prairie dog colonization. Disking is recommended as the removal method to disturb the soil and pulverize woody material that could cause visual obstruction.

Support Needs

Utah Division Wildlife Resources and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service clearance to manipulate habitat of endangered Utah Prairie Dog. Archaeological site clearance. Threatened and endangered plant clearance.

Swales adjacent to existing colonies were chosen as possible sites for two reasons. In this planning unit, such sites are typically occupied by big sage, possess deeper soils, and a better moisture regime than surrounding areas. Treatment sites should be adjacent to active colonies so that dispersing individuals do not have large distances to travel to find suitable habitat.

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Name (MFP)  
Parker Mountain

Activity  
Wildlife

Overlay Reference  
Step 1 WL 1.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts with other activity recommendations were evident.

Wildlife URA values would be affected in that there would be a negative impact on sage grouse resting and antelope kidding on approximately 800 to 1000 acres of the 1850 acres to be treated. The impact on sage grouse would be the disturbance during the disking, but of greater impact would be the loss of big sagebrush within nesting areas. The proposed change in vegetative cover is not considered critical to nesting success in the total 49,000 acre nesting area. The effect will last from 5 to 10 years.

Some of the adverse impact of disking would be offset by an increase in forbs and grasses. This increase will be from native plants invading the disturbed site and from mechanically seeded species. Forbs were identified as a limiting factor for sage grouse by Jarvis. The increased production should be most beneficial.

From an antelope kidding standpoint, the identifiable impact is the disturbance caused at the time of disking. It is unknown if change in vegetative cover would affect location or success of antelope kidding significantly.

Alternative I

An alternative considered was the use of fire as a tool for removal of big sage. The controlled burn would be done in the spring when a "cool" burn could be accomplished. However, spring burning could cause sage grouse nest abandonment, antelope kidding disturbance and disturbance of the prairie dogs.

Alternative II

The use of a pipe or spring tooth harrow instead of a disk would eliminate up to 50% of the big sage. The harrowing could be done during times of the year that would be less disturbing to sage grouse, antelope kidding and prairie dogs.

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Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 1.1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Remove big sage to improve prairie dog habitat on 1850 acres using a pipe or spring tooth harrow. The work would be done in October and November, when young grouse and antelope of one year have grown and the prairie dog has hibernated. This is also a favorable time for seeding.

Reasons

Harrowing the areas in October and November would minimize the impacts to other wildlife species, offer a preferred season for seeding, and still meet the objective of expanding the habitat of endangered species. The harrow would also be less destructive to understory vegetation than disking, which should speed recovery of the disturbed areas.

Support Needs

Inventory of suitable modification sites.

Contact: Utah DWR

Coordinate with Rod Player of Utah State University to see if he will monitor population response to the proposal as part of his masters thesis.

Decision

Reject Multiple-Use recommendation.  
See Range Management decision RM 2.1.

Rationale

Even though livestock reductions will not be made immediately, there will be no adverse impact to existing populations of Utah prairie dogs. Competition for spring forbs will continue; however, the prairie dogs have the ability to forage more selectively and closer to the ground than cattle. Present populations are consuming between five and ten AUMs and present trends in population increases are expected to continue. If livestock adjustments are necessary, they will be implemented as soon as monitoring confirms a developing or continued adverse situation.



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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)  
Parker Mountain

Activity  
Wildlife

Objective Number  
WL-2

Objective:

Utah Prairie Dog (#2)

Improve the percentage composition of cool season grasses from an average 7% to 20% on 5,490 acres of prairie dog habitat.

Rationale:

The Endangered Species Act P.L. 93-205, charges federal agencies with protecting or improving the habitat of federally listed endangered species. Utah Prairie Dog populations in this unit have responded weakly to protection alone. An active effort to improve the habitat of the species within its home range is needed to insure that the species is delisted and remains delisted. The long term habitat improvement proposed will insure long term survival of the species.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 2.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

Fence an area around all of the active colonies with electric fence. Erect and electrify the wire on one fourth of the colonies each year to exclude livestock grazing until after June 15. After June 15 the wire can be dropped to allow livestock use. The next year the wire can be transferred to another 1/4 of the colonies, and so on through a four year cycle.

Rationale:

Crocker-Bedford's studies indicate that cool season grasses are desirable in the forage of Utah Prairie Dogs. Current grazing systems in this unit have favored warm season grasses, such as blue gramma which Collier did not find to be important in prairie dog diets in this unit. This long term spring grazing has depressed cool season grass composition to very low levels throughout prairie dog habitat areas.

Perennial spring grasses provide a more dependable food source for Utah Prairie Dogs than do annual forbs. This dependability and increased palatability over blue gramma will make a substantial improvement in prairie dog forage.

An increase in cool season grasses will also benefit mourning doves and other seed eating birds. Blue gramma, which predominates at present, produces a marginal crop of seeds. As a general rule the spring grasses present in this unit produce a greater seed mass per plant than blue gramma.

This method of improving cool season grass composition will require 15 to 20 years to bring about substantial changes and is, therefore, intended to provide long term insurance of quality prairie dog habitat.

Support Needs:

Fencing (25 miles)  
Fence chargers (6)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step WL 2.1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Impacts on other resource recommendations are all low. The exclusion of livestock from about 1000 acres of range each spring conflicts with the range recommendation to leave the grazing practices in these allotments as they now are. (RM 2.1) This conflict is low because no allotment-wide changes in livestock grazing are necessary. The forage will still be available to domestics three out of four years and in the fall grazing season on the electrified colonies. RM 2.1 was proposed partly on the premise that range condition is currently improving. WL 2.1 should accelerate this improvement on 5490 acres.

This recommendation also conflicts with WL 8.2, WL 9.3, and WL 10.3. During the periods when a fence is electrified, the habitat within is excluded from big game use. This is believed to be significant to antelope which are kidding during the exclusion period. This may place a limit on the recommendations for an expanded population.

URA values for range are affected both positively and negatively. Forced spring rest within these areas will improve range conditions, but also present an inconvenience to livestock operators who must postpone grazing these areas until their return to the allotment for the fall grazing season. No actual AUM loss is predicted.

Increased cool season grasses composition will make a slight positive impact on watershed through increased soil cover and stability. Exclusion of livestock grazing on about 1000 acres of sage grouse nesting habitat will have a slight positive impact in correcting the nest trampling problem noticed by Jarvis. Increased cool season grasses will be beneficial for all seed eating birds and mammals.

A negative social impact on local communities can be expected. Local people have demonstrated at public meetings that they do not desire to assist Utah Prairie dog recovery in any way.

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Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 2.1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Recommendation

This recommendation should be limited to a pilot project. Fencing should be erected on only four colonies, with spring grazing (until June 15) deferred on all of the sites each year. Close monitoring of both vegetative changes and prairie dog population dynamics during the first two to four years will be necessary. If there are any indications of a negative reaction from the species the rotation must be abandoned.

Reasons

This proposal is based upon the dietary preference of Utah Prairie Dogs as shown by only one study (Crocker-Bedford). This leaves some room for error which could otherwise be to the detriment of the specie. If the project backfired with all of the colonies fenced the impact on the specie could be severe. The pilot project will provide insight to the impact on the specie could be severe. The pilot project will provide insight to the impact of this vegetative change on Parker Mountain prairie dogs. If the reaction is positive, as expected, the project can be expanded.

Port Needs

Fencing (2 miles)  
Fence chargers (4)  
Utah DWR Consultation

Decision

Reject the Multiple-Use recommendation. See Range Management Decision RM 2.1.

Rationale

Even though livestock reductions will not be made immediately, there will be no adverse impact to existing populations of Utah Prairie dogs. Competition for spring forbs will continue; however, the prairie dogs have the ability to forage more selectively and closer to the ground than cattle. Present populations are consuming between five and ten AUMs and present trends in population increases are expected to continue. If livestock adjustments are necessary, they will be implemented as soon as monitoring confirms a developing or continued adverse situation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Instructions on reverse

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Objective Number

WL-3

Objective:

American Bald Eagles, Golden Eagles, and other raptors.

Correct an existing hazard to eagles while improving raptor habitat by removing the Windy Peak to Dry Valley and Fishlake Spur powerlines.

Rationale:

Garkane Power Company has not removed these lines in accordance with the stipulations agreed to under their more recent right-of-way grant (U-20642). These older lines are not eagle safe.

Garkane has stated that they use this line only as an emergency back up, but all use is at the power company's discretion. During any use period these lines are potentially lethal for wintering bald eagles and resident golden eagles. No losses have been identified at this time, but the Endangered Species Act, P.L. 93-205, and the Bald Eagle Protection Act, P.L. 92-535, mandate correction of this hazard and place legal responsibility for any future losses on the Bureau.

Bald eagles use these poles as hunting perches only during the winter while golden eagles and other raptors use the poles year long. Complete removal of these poles would remove an important component from raptor habitat. Allowing some of these poles to remain will be an improvement over complete removal that will benefit all raptors with no more visual impact than the current line.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step WL 3.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL 3.1

Require Garkane Power to remove the Windy Peak to Dry Valley and Fishlake Spur powerlines as per a previous stipulation. During removal every fourth pole should be allowed to remain to serve as a prey pole and roosting site.

Rationale:

WL 3.1

Natural hunting and roosting perches for raptors, especially bald and golden eagles, are nonexistent in this area of the planning unit. Allowing the poles to remain will improve raptor habitat especially for wintering eagles. In keeping with the philosophy of the Endangered Species Act, the hazardous situation must be corrected.

The objective of meeting R/W stipulations on powerline removal is not usually a planning system function, but the uncorrected hazard to an endangered species dictates special attention.

Support Needs:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
for legal consultation.

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Name (MFP)
Parker Mountain
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step WL-3.1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

No conflicts with other activity recommendations were found. URA values would be affected positively for wildlife if birds of prey perches (poles) were left intact.

The recommendation would mean that the power company would lose the opportunity to use the line as a back up to the present system. The line was energized only a couple of hours three times last year. The time the line was in use (winter) is also the time of greatest eagle concentration.

If the line were removed, there would be less chance of eagle mortality. No dead eagles have been found, but the line is a definite hazard when energized.

There would be a positive recreational impact if the line were removed. The scenic vista looking south across Parker Mountain would be enhanced without the powerline in the foreground (the few poles left would not detract). By leaving selected poles for birds of prey to use as perches, the bird of prey habitat on the Parker Mountain will be enhanced.

Alternative I

Require Garkane Power to remove the line and all the poles. The impacts would be much as described in relation to lack of system backup. The habitat of birds of prey would not be strengthened. However, this alternative would accomplish the objective of protecting eagles from electrocution.

Alternative II

Have the power company apply for a right-of-way and require them to modify the line to make it "raptor proof". The power line would still impair the scenic vista, but the backup to the power system would be assured and eagles would be protected.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL-3.1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Reauire the power company to remove the line and leave certain selected poles for raptor perches.

Support Needs

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for legal consultation.

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation

Implementation Schedule

FY 1980 Implement the decision.

Reason:

From a resource standpoint this is the most desirable course of action. We do not feel this line is the real answer to a realiable power system. Completing the power loop from this system to the power plant near Boulder is the real key to the reliability of the new power transmission system (the line that replaces the line in question).

Rationale

See rationale for the Multiple Use recommendation.

This recommendation is in the process of being completed.



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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain  
Activity

Wildlife

Objective Number

WL-4

Objective:

Bald Eagles and other raptors.

Enhance hunting opportunities within the planning unit by 1985 for birds of prey.

Rationale:

Elevated hunting perches are at a premium in this planning unit. The situation can be improved through the addition of prey poles in properly chosen areas. In keeping with the intent of the Endangered Species Act, P.L. 93-205, the poles will improve bald eagle wintering habitat to help speed the species toward recovery from endangered status.

At the present time, there is considerable interest, nationwide, in birds of prey. Every opportunity to improve their habitat and hence their numbers should be pursued to help meet this interest.

The birds which also provide a free rodent control service in the vicinity of the poles which will be a positive impact on range conditions, especially if placed adjacent to any vegetation manipulation areas.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 4.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-4.1

Erect 3 prey poles, in the Miner's Mountain chaining and 2 in the area of the proposed Seven Mile chainings, to improve raptor habitat.

Rationale:

Raptors of all species utilize tall perches for either roosting or as hunting perches. This habitat component is missing from the areas proposed for pole installation. The installation will increase the availability of the small mammal food base for seasonal and resident raptors in the unit.

Support Needs:

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed.

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

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Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step WL-4.1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation shows no apparent impacts upon any other resource recommendation or URA value. No impacts upon social, economic, infrastructure or institutional components are evident.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Erect three prey poles in the Miner's Mountain chaining and two in the area of the proposed Seven Mile chainings to improve raptor habitat.

Reason

The recommendation has positive benefits for the endangered bald eagle as well as other protected raptors but does not affect any other resource in a negative fashion. Cost for the recommendation appears to be minimal.

Support Needs

Division of Wildlife Resources  
Operations

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation

Rationale

A need has been shown for prey poles on the Miner's Mountain chaining and a need is anticipated on the proposed Seven Mile Chaining.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1982 - Erect one prey pole in the area to be chained and seeded in the Seven-Mile Allotment.

FY 1983 - Erect one prey pole in the area to be chained and seeded in the Seven-Mile Allotment.

FY 1984 - Erect 3 prey poles in the Miners Mountain Allotment.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL-5 <i>has been updated and superseded</i>

*see attachments*

Objective:

Maintain the Big Hollow area as a raptor study area until additional inventories have been completed.

Rationale:

When established as a study area, Big Hollow appeared to be one of the more favorable areas in the unit for raptor nesting habitat. Two inventories in Big Hollow have raised some questions concerning its importance, however, the only known peregrine falcon sightings in the unit were in Big Hollow and some active golden eagle nests were recorded. There is no data to indicate the importance of this area to wintering bald eagles. Under the Endangered Species Act we are mandated to protect the habitat components of the Bald Eagle. The Bald Eagle Act also mandates protection of the golden eagle from nesting disturbance. We must therefore, make a more adequate determination of the value of the area to these species.

Previous public input into this unit's planning system indicated that 72% of those surveyed were in favor of the raptor study area.

Only oil and gas activities have been excluded under the present Status.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 5.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

Continue Big Hollow in a "no surface occupancy" status until the areas true ecological importance can be determined. Several emphasis must be placed on peregrine falcons, bald eagles, and golden eagles.

Support Needs:

DWR Raptor Biologist for inventory assistance.

Rationale:

Of all the human activities likely to occur in or near Big Hollow, oil and gas activities are the most likely to cause disturbance to these endangered and sensitive species. Nesting disturbance which causes nest abandonment has been placed under the definition of "take" under the Bald Eagle Protection Act, P.L. 92-535, which also covers the golden eagle.

This recommendation will require additional surveys of Big Hollow and the rest of the unit as well during all seasons.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Parker Mountain
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-5.1 Step 3 <i>has been Supacde</i>

Multiple-Use Analysis

A conflict with minerals recommendation 3.2, which was to re-evaluate those areas placed in "no surface occupancy", was evident. No other conflict, institutional, social or economic consideration, was noted.

The main conflict with minerals was that directional oil and gas drilling is not possible where large layers of volcanics are involved. Any area placed in no surface occupancy is the same as closing the area to oil and gas exploration. There are oil and gas leases next to the Big Hollow area, but no drilling has been done.

The main value of this area to be protected is nesting sites for birds of prey. The birds have been inventoried but value or importance of the area could not be established from the inventories conducted.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

The Big Hollow area will remain in "no surface occupancy" until inventories can determine the true ecological value of the areas to the raptors. The importance must be shown within three years or the area will be removed from category 3 and placed in category 1 or 2.

Reasons

If the area is important for birds of prey, it should be protected and continue in "no surface occupancy" classification. Likewise, if it is determined to be not important in a reasonable amount of time, the "no surface occupancy" should be lifted.

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation

Rationale

The area should be protected until further studies are completed.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1980 - Begin the inventories to determine the appropriateness of the category 3 classification.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVE

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL-5 (Updated-7/18/83)

Recommendations

Delete 8,440 acres in the Big Hollow Raptor area from Category 3 and place it in Oil and Gas Category 2.

RATIONALE

These changes will result in less restrictive stipulations for oil and gas exploration and development while protecting WINTERING raptor habitat. After 5 separate inventories it was determined that Big Hollow was not crucial nesting habitat as previously expected.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

Minerals

With only minor exceptions almost all of the Parker Planning Area is underlain by sedimentary formations having the potential for containing oil. To date no producing oil and gas wells have been drilled in the Planning Area nor have any areas been identified as known geologic structures. Past drilling activities in the Planning Area consist of only three or four strictly wildcat ventures.

The recommendation would result in increasing the acreage available for oil and gas leasing and exploration. A total of 8,440 acres currently closed to surface occupancy would be opened to surface occupancy under Category 2, and would be protected by stipulations. These stipulations should not provide a barrier to oil and gas exploration and development where they are used. No known oil and gas deposits would be affected.

Wildlife

About 8,440 acres will be added to Category 2 (from Category 3). Stipulations in Category 2 will protect raptor wintering areas and other important wildlife needs. Human activities disturb the wintering birds and cause them undue stress. The proposed Category 2 special stipulations (no will be allowed from December 1 to April 30) would prevent disturbance during the crucial wintering season.

*surface occupancy*

Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

Production of oil and gas represents an irretrievable and irreversible commitment by harvesting a finite and non-renewable resource.

Alternatives Considered

1. No change in existing categories. (No action)

## MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE

### Minerals

No action would result in 8440 acres in no surface occupancy category remaining unavailable to active surface exploration and perhaps, development. This action results in more restrictive leasing category than the proposed multiple use analysis. Any oil and gas found in the area would be reserved for future use thus preserving long-term options.

### Wildlife

When the Hollow was originally considered and placed in Category 3 the land and cliffs were considered to be excellent raptor habitat, and that it was heavily used by raptors. After 5 years observation by DWR and BLM wildlife biologists observed slight use, therefore benefits would be slight.

### Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

None on the 8,440 acres involved in the analysis.

## MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATION

Accept recommendation WL-5.

### RATIONALE

The least restrictive alternative was chosen as it would ensure that the oil and gas categories represent the least restrictive stipulations on oil and gas exploration and development while providing the minimum level of protection necessary for raptors. A copy of a staff report prepared by the Henry Mountain Wildlife Biologist is attached for further clarification.

It is concluded that the restrictive "No Action" alternative is not reasonable as it would hinder government policy to reach energy independence. Furthermore, restriction from special stipulations in Category 2 would accomplish results desired in protecting other resources. The restrictive alternative is unduly demanding, as standard stipulation in the least restrictive alternative would preserve the values identified.

### DECISION

Accept the Multiple-Use Recommendation.





# United States Department of the Interior

IN REPLY REFER TO  
6611.2 (U-059)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
Henry Mountain Resource Area  
P.O. Box 99  
Hanksville, Utah 84734

## STAFF REPORT

Title: Big Hollow Raptor Study Findings

Date: January 17, 1983

Author: Bill Grossi, HMRA Wildlife Biologist

### Background

The 1978 Parker Mountain Management Framework Plan (MFP) contains a decision to; "maintain a Category 3 designation for the Big Hollow area for oil and gas leasing until inventories can determine its true ecological value to raptors. The importance must be shown within three years or the area will be removed from a Category 3 and placed in a Category 1 or 2."

Big Hollow is located within the Bureau of Land Management's Parker Mountain Planning Unit (PU) which is a part of the Henry Mountain Resource Area, headquartered in Hanksville, Utah. District offices are located in Richfield, Utah.

The Big Hollow area is a large, deep canyon which heads at approximately 8500 feet on the Awapa Plateau and runs easterly for 10 miles until it reaches the Fremont River Valley near the town of Bicknell. The lower portion of Big Hollow has large cliff faces favorable to cliff nesting raptors. Near the head of Big Hollow several small knolls are found one of which, Big Flat Top, has cliff faces suitable for cliff nesting raptors.

The rationale for the MFP decision is based upon a number of reasons which are listed below:

1. At the time of the decision the only known peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus) siting for the planning unit had been in Big Hollow.
2. Big Hollow appeared to be one of the more favorable areas in the unit for raptor nesting habitat.
3. The previous inventories of Big Hollow did not answer questions concerning its importance.
4. There was not enough data to indicate the importance of this area to wintering bald eagles.
5. There was not enough data on the importance of other habitats in the area to make comparisons with Big Hollow.

6. A Category 2 designation with standard stipulations did not provide adequate protection.

### Inventory Results

Five inventories of Big Hollow have been completed. The first was done by Jarek and Waller in April of 1977. The next one was performed by the Division of Wildlife Resources raptor specialist, Phil Wagner, during May of 1978. Finally, Grossi inventoried a stretch of the canyon in May of 1981 and Grossi and Sawyer examined large stretches of the canyon in February and May 1982.

The results of each inventory are listed below:

1. Jarek and Waller documented the presence of 16 golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos) nests, 5 "hawk" nests, and one great horned owl (Bubo virginianus) nest. They also observed the following raptor species; 5 golden eagles, 3 American kestrels (Falco sparverius), 1 marsh hawk (Circus cyaneus), unidentified falcon (Falco spp.) and 1 great horned owl.
2. Wagner made the following observations:
  - a. Golden eagle, kestrel, and ferruginous hawk (Buteo regalis).
  - b. Evidence of great horned owl, prairie falcon (Falco mexicanus); and red-tailed hawk (Buteo jamaicensis).
  - c. Pair of golden eagles soaring 1/2 mile above the mouth of Big Hollow.
  - d. Golden eagle flew over cliffs in vicinity of four nests grouped together, T 29 S, R 3 E, Sec. 5.
  - e. Kestrel dove to ground 200 feet SW of above location.
  - f. Ravens (Corvus corax) using nest #6 (Jarek and Waller, 1977).
  - g. Female kestrel about 1/2 mile up Sage Flat Draw.
  - h. Immature golden eagle hunting head of Sage Flat Draw.
  - i. Pair of kestrels hunting southeast side of Big Flat Top.

Wagner also noted that all nests recorded by Jarek and Waller appeared to be inactive. He also determined that Jarek and Waller's "hawk" nests were actually raven nests. He went on to say, "in spite of a more than adequate prey base and available nesting habitat, large numbers of raptors were not present during the 1978 nesting season. A maximum of four golden eagle territories would be available under ideal conditions. Parker Mountain doesn't have a raptor density great enough to warrant restricted use because of this component. This area does provide hunting habitat, but its limited nesting sites preclude this area for use by large numbers of nesting raptors".

3. The May of 1981 inventory by Grossi covered a large portion of cliff areas west of the road that crosses Big Hollow. A listing of the raptor species observed follows:
  - 3 Great Horned Owls
  - 5 American Kestrels
  - 2 Golden Eagles
4. On February 24, 1982, Sawyer and Grossi inventoried a portion of Big Hollow in an attempt to determine winter use of the area by raptors. Remains of jackrabbits (Lepus spp.) were occasionally observed in the canyon bottom.

A list of the raptors observed follows:

- 1 Mature Bald Eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus)
- 1 Immature Bald Eagle
- 1 Mature Golden Eagle
- 1 Immature Golden Eagle
- 1 Prairie Falcon
- 1 Red-tailed Hawk
- 1 Great Horned Owl
- Many Ravens

5. During May 18-19, 1982, Sawyer and Grossi inventoried the entire length of Big Hollow from the Bicknell dump to the Flat Tops. No active eagle nests were observed. Raptors observed are listed below:

- 3 Golden Eagles
- 8 American Kestrels
- 1 Great Horned Owl

### Discussion

In the Background section of this report I listed six reasons for the designation of Big Hollow as a raptor study area. At this time I'll discuss and update each reason as a rationale for this report's recommendation. Keep in mind that the main reason for the raptor studies is to determine the appropriateness of the Category 3 designation (no surface occupancy) for oil and gas leasing.

1. The MFP states that the only peregrine falcon siting for the planning unit was recorded above Big Hollow. During the 3 years I have been the area biologist I have observed a peregrine one time in the Parker Mountain PU and that was on private land in the river valley. The conservation officer (CO) for the region, Leon Bogedahl, regularly observes a peregrine(s) hunting over the Bicknell Bottoms waterfowl management area. There is a known peregrine eyrie located in nearby Capitol Reef National Park. There is no evidence, that I am aware of, that Big Hollow is a nesting area or special habitat feature for a peregrine falcon.
2. The MFP also states that Big Hollow appears to be one of the more favorable areas in the PU for raptor nesting habitat. There are a countless amount of nesting sites for raptors in and adjacent to the PU. All of the areas are too numerous to list but some that are close by and similar to Big Hollow are: Pine Creek Canyon, Riley Canyon, Long Hollow, and the ledges above Fremont.
3. I don't understand why two inventories of Big Hollow were not sufficient to answer the question of its importance to raptors. The second inventory, done by a raptor specialist, stated that Big Hollow's importance to raptors did not warrant any special management. After three more inventories the evidence still supports that conclusion.

4. The importance of Big Hollow to wintering bald eagles is no different than the importance of the PU as a whole. Two bald eagles were observed during the one winter inventory of Big Hollow. A drive anywhere along the river valley or the Awapa Plateau in the winter will reveal the presence of bald eagles in all types of habitats. There are no known bald eagle roost sites in Big Hollow.
5. How does Big Hollow compare to other similar areas in the PU in regards to raptor diversity and density? There are no raptors found in Big Hollow that couldn't be found in any of the other canyons and cliff areas throughout the PU. After three years of covering the PU I have observed all of the raptor species found in Big Hollow in many other locations. There are some raptor species that I have observed in the PU that I have not found in Big Hollow. I feel that species density is approximately the same as other similar habitats in the area.
6. The Category 3 designation of Big Hollow has precluded any surface occupancy of the whole area whether or not there is any raptor nesting at any of the few spots favorable for nesting. Most of the area surrounding Big Hollow is in a Category 2 with stipulation 7 - no surface occupancy from December 1 to April 30 in order to protect important seasonal wildlife habitat. If Big Hollow is in a Category 2 with stipulation 7 its importance to wintering raptors, if any, will be maintained. During the rest of the year an on site inspection should be performed before drilling activities begin to determine any adverse impacts to any threatened, endangered, or sensitive wildlife species. If the habitat or species are considered to be jeopardized at the time of surface occupancy of the lease, authority is provided by the "Surface Disturbance Stipulations" to adjust the location of well sites, roads, and other facilities.

Recommendation

Place Big Hollow, which is currently in a Category 3 for oil and gas leasing, into a Category 2 with special stipulation 7, no surface occupancy from December 1 to April 30. Prior to surface occupancy, on site inspections will be made to ensure that appropriate stipulations are applied if necessary.

*Bill Grossi*

cc: Don Pendleton  
Division of Resources  
PEA

UNITED STATES  
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL-6

Objective:

Expand small raptor habitat in the open expanses of the southwest corner of the planning unit.

Rationale:

Many large expanses of the southwest corner of this unit are devoid of nesting habitat for small birds of prey such as kestrels and screech owls. These small raptors are not capable of traveling great distances to hunt to all required habitat components must be relatively close together. These small species subsist primarily on rodents and insects and should prove quite beneficial by controlling these populations. National interest has increased for raptors as a group and Kestrels in particular, should be more plentiful for nonconsumptive use if additional nesting space is provided.

Objective is also in keeping with the accepted principle of increasing ecosystem diversity.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 6.1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

No conflicts with other resource recommendations or URA values are evident. There are also no apparent impacts upon social, economic, infrastructure or institutional components.

Recommendation

Erect and maintain nesting boxes for kestrels, screech owls, and other small raptors in the southwest section of the planning unit.

Rationale

Available information indicates a paucity of suitable trees or cliff nesting locations for these small raptors.

Provision of additional nesting habitat for these species will improve their population levels. Small mammal and insect populations appear to be more than adequate to support an increased population of these species.

Support Needs

None

Multiple-use Recommendation

Omit this recommendation

Reason

The need for this recommendation appears weak. There does not appear to be any doubt that the nesting component for these raptors is missing in this area, but these species are generally plentiful elsewhere in the unit. No real need to increase the population is evident, since this component has been missing historically and the population has always been low in the subject area.

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation.

Rationale

See rationale for the Multiple-Use recommendation.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL-7

Objective:

Antelope.

Expand antelope summer range by 47,000 acres by 1985.

Rationale:

The Parker Mountain antelope herd is the most productive herd in the state and the data presented in the PAA indicates that present demand far exceeds supply for this animal. There are no indications that the demand will decrease in the future. While, at present, winter range appears to be the limiting factor for herd growth, expansion of the useable high quality summer range in close proximity to the winter range should improve the overall health of the herd going onto the winter range. This should enable the herd to continue to meet the high demands placed upon us by the public.

UNITED STATES  
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (M/F/P)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 7. Step 3

Recommendation

Remove the upper and lower wires on the 19 ½ miles of fence between the State Land Block and public land.

Rationale

The existing Land Block fence is a 5 strand barb wire sheep-tight fence which precludes the use of State lands by antelope. Higher, more reliable precipitation on the Land Block makes for high quality summer range. During extreme drought years, such as 1977, the herd must range over very wide distances and even utilize atypical habitat types. These factors and their accompanying stresses do not improve the herd's prewinter condition.

Under the Memorandum of Agreement concerning this project, signed in 1959, costs of the construction and maintenance were to be shared equally by both agencies. Point number 10 of this memorandum states that, "the fence will meet Federal Government specifications". Bureau policy at present requires that all fences in antelope habitat meet antelope specifications. (BLM Manual 1732.32A). We should, therefore, see that this fence is modified to provide antelope passage since one half the verticle height of the fence is Bureau property, policy dictates correction of this situation.

Support Needs

Continuation with the State Land.



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Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL-7.1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

There is a conflict with the State Land Board over the fence between BLM and State land. The fence was cooperatively built by the Board and BLM. The Board does not want the fence changed to allow passage of antelope and other wildlife because it is charged with maximizing money received from the use of State lands. Allowing antelope to cross the fence would lessen the amount of forage available for livestock and decrease funds received. Economic impact would involve approximately 75 antelope on the land block for 8 months, and would mean approximately 56 AUMs worth \$125.00 would not be available for livestock. The Land Board also is concerned that modifying the fence would make it less effective for controlling livestock.

This year the State Land Board allowed a two mile section of the fence to be modified for the passage of wildlife. They want to analyze the situation at the end of the grazing season and will then decide whether to allow the remainder of the fence to be modified or require BLM to put the fence back in its original condition.

If the fence is modified there would be a favorable impact on wildlife. The spring and summer range of antelope would be expanded by approximately 24,000 acres. Total numbers of antelope would not increase. The impact of antelope would be spread over a greater area, thus lessening the chance of conflict with other grazing animals.

The Bureau is now required to construct or modify existing fences to allow passage of wildlife. The cost of modifying the fence is minimal because it can be done within the YACC/YCC Programs.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Work with the State Land Board for cooperation in allowing modification of the entire fence. BLM would modify the fence if the State Land Board gives permission.

Reasons:

Since the fence was constructed before BLM was required to consider wildlife needs in fence construction, the State Land Board should not be required to modify the fence unless they so desire.

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation.

Rationale

See rationale for the Multiple-Use recommendation.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1981 - Work with the State Land Board to modify the fence.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL-8

Objective:

Antelope

Provide forage and water for the existing 600 head antelope herd and for a 400 head increase by 1985.

Rationale

The Parker Mountain antelope herd is the most productive herd in the state and the PAA indicates a high public demand of 19 applications for each hunting permit. There is no indication that this type of demand is likely to decrease and Norm Bowden of the Division of Wildlife Resources has indicated that the herd will have high value for up to 20 years as a source of transplant animals.

Provisions must be made to insure the continued availability of this resource to ~~meet~~ the present demand and to provide for public demands on this resource in the ~~future~~ future, and to supply a portion of the red meat increase on public lands.

The existing forage allocations for antelope (Table I, URA Appendix) are not at all indicative of the situation as it now stands. Most are low, except Bicknell Spring which is higher than the projected needs.

The original BLM-DWR agreement signed in 1965 placed the target population at 400 antelope, subject to revision if range needs dictated one. No revision has been made, but present range conditions do not seem to indicate a need for one.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	MI 8.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

Allocate 578 AUM's of forage and 111,250 gallons of water for the existing antelope herd as shown below.

Allotment	Summer No. AUMs	Winter No. AUM	Summer Gal.	Winter Water Use
Seven Mile	9	8	2760	
North Fremont	9	8	26	11
Post Hollow	28	23	112	47
Cyclone Co-op				
Cyclone	37	31	128	53
Co-op	28	23	52	22
Loa Winter				
Long Hollow	23	19	52	22
Terza Flat	19	16	52	22
Leuw			13	5
Knell Winter				
Flat Top	47	39	77	32
King Sheep	19	16	30	13
Bicknell Spring				
Smooth Knoll	47	39	103	43
Hare Lake	37	31		
Cedar Peak	37	31		
Fish Lake	8	2		
Cedar Grove	27	22		
Total	375	645		
		578 AUMs	111,750 Gal.	

Support Needs:

Water Developments

Rationale:

The present antelope population as determined by DWR through aerial counts, is presently using the indicated quantities of forage.

A conversion ratio of 9.6 to 1, as shown by Stoddart and Smith, has been used to provide the indicated AUM figures.

Water quantities were determined at different consumption rates for summer and winter periods. These reflect the differences in water use based on forage moisture changes. There does not appear to be adequate water availability data for the unit to be certain of exactly how much is available to allocate. The health and productivity of the present population allows us to assume that no significant problems with water availability exists during "normal" years. Development of the Antelope Springs pipeline will improve the reliability of the summer water supply during drought years.

With the existing population of antelope, none of the allotments in the antelope range show a declining trend. Sheep use during the winter months on crucial antelope winter range does compete with antelope during hard winters, but there are no indications that this competition require livestock reductions.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)  
Parker Mountain

Activity  
Wildlife

Overlay Reference  
Step 1 WL-8.1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Positive impacts on social and economic factors will result from maintaining the present productive herd size. These positive influences are derived from increased reliable hunter harvests and maintaining the high transplant values of the herd.

A moderate negative impact on range URA values may result from maintaining existing antelope numbers. This impact is based solely upon high browse utilization in some antelope/sheep winter use areas. In spite of this high utilization, range trend appears to be improving. No significant problems are apparent.

A moderate negative impact on wildlife recommendation 10.3 may result from adopting WL-8.1. Elk winter use areas overlap those of antelope. Elk dietary flexibility is such that they can readily compete with antelope. The scope of this problem is not quantifiable because it hinges to a large extent on the behavior and movements of the expanding elk herd, which are not predictable.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Adopt WL-8.1 as written

Reasons:

No range problems attributable to the present population are identifiable and importance of this herd on a state-wide basis, due to the productivity, justifies insurance that we maintain this present quality.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 8.1 Step 3

Decision

Reject the Multiple-Use Recommendation.

Postpone a decision on the Fishlake and Cedar Grove allotments until completion of the Mountain Valley EIS.

Maintain the existing antelope herd at 750 head representing mature animals after the fall and winter harvest and allocate 592 AUMs to meet their forage requirements.

Implementation Schedule

1980 - Implement the decision.

Rationale

The winter range used by the antelope is limited. Current forage conditions and trend studies show a downward trend.

The 592 AUMs represents a 14 AUM increase over the initial recommendation. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources has stated this new number represents both present and long term goals for the Parker Mountain antelope herd.

The Fishlake and Cedar Grove allotments are partially located within the Mountain Valley Planning Area and are administered by the Sevier River Resource Area. Decision on these allotments will be deferred until a complete analysis is made on the Mountain Valley Planning Area scheduled for completion in September, 1980.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 8.2 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL 8.2

Allocate 1240 AUM's and 303,781 gallons of water to support about 1000 head of wintering antelope by 1985. The requirements by allotment are:

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Summer</u>		<u>Winter</u>		<u>Summer</u>	<u>Winter</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>AUM</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>AUM</u>	<u>Water Use</u>	<u>Water Use</u>
					<u>Gal.</u>	<u>Gal.</u>
Seven Mile	20	33			11385	
North Fremont	20	33	50	21	11385	588
Post Hollow	60	100	150	63	34500	1764
Cyclone Co-op						
Cyclone	80	67	250	104	23115	28k2
Co-op	60	50	100	42	17250	1176
Loa Winter						
Long Hollow	50	42	100	42	14490	1176
Terza Flat	40	33	100	42	11385	1176
Deleeuw			25	10		280
Bicknell Winter						
Flat Top	100	42	150	63	28635	1764
King Sheep	40	33	40	17	11385	476
Bicknell Spring						
Smooth Knoll	100	83	200	83	28635	2374
Hare Lake	80	67			23115	
Cedar Peak	80	67			23115	
Fish Lake	18	15			5175	420
Cedar Grove	57	47			16215	1316
Total	805	753	1165	487	259,785	13636
		1240 AUM's			303,781 Gallons	

With the exception of the Seven Mile allotment, all of the future needs of antelope can be met through livestock reductions and season of use changes as shown below.

North Fremont: reduce livestock AUM's by 113  
Post Hollow: reduce livestock AUM's by 210 & change to spring use  
Cyclone Co-op: reduce livestock AUM's by 256 - no season change  
Winter: reduce livestock AUM's by 624 change to spring, summer use

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Rationale:

WL 8.2

With the present water quantity inventory data, the allocation of water may not be entirely practical, but the need must be recognized.

The projected population figures were provided by DWR. They are based upon projected demand and DWR's estimate of the habitat carrying capacity.

If public demand for this resource is to be accommodated, then additional forage and water are required.

With the exception of Seven Mile, no vegetative manipulation is recommended. It is not needed to satisfy the requirements of antelope.

Livestock reductions and season of use changes appear to be necessary to insure sufficient forage and to eliminate livestock-antelope competition on the crucial winter range.

The allotments on the crucial antelope winter range requiring a season of use change and livestock reduction are Post Hollow, Loa Winter, and Bicknell Winter. These allotments are all scheduled for fall and winter grazing of either sheep or cattle whose dietary preferences swing toward heavier browse use during those seasons. Removal of competing livestock use on the habitat component which appears to be the limiting factor in the antelope areas will minimize winter kill and stress during severe winters.

Table I of the MFP appendix shows the total present forage use, by allotment based on licensed livestock and present

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 8.2 Step 3

Recommendation: (Continued)

Bicknell Spring: Reduce livestock AUM's by 543.

Fish Lake: reduce livestock AUMs by 64

Cedar Grove: Reduce Livestock AUMs by 129.

The Seven Mile Allotment is covered under recommendation WL 8.3.

Rationale: (Continued)

wildlife consumption. Since range trends in these allotments are either static or improving we can assume that present forage production is at least equal to what is being consumed. Because of other wildlife interests in these allotments (Seven Mile excepted) no vegetation manipulation has been proposed at this time. Because of this the proposed forage production has been assumed to be identical to the present consumption and the AUMs have been divvied up on this basis. Closer examination of the affected allotments in the future may reveal possible treatment areas which will not adversely affect sage grouse nesting, or possible antelope kidding grounds. If such areas are positively identified then increased forage production can be accurately predicted and livestock reductions restored.

Support Needs

New Range Inventories, Water Development Activity plans, Water Quantity Inventory.

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Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 8.2 Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

See Range Management 2.1 Multiple Use Analysis.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Continue to provide 578 AUMs for the 645 head of antelope on the Parker Mountain. As range condition, based on ecological potential, improves so as to increase forage production beyond the needs of the present authorized livestock use, additional allocations of forage would be made to antelope up to the AUMs requested by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.

Rationale

There is a serious question concerning wildlife numbers and their ecological affect in nature from any future increases. The antelope herd has been at its current level for a very short time and if any negative impacts from present population level are possible, they may not have surfaced yet. Range trend studies in the Long Hollow and Deleeuw allotments during 1977 indicated an apparent decline in condition, although the studies are not strongly conclusive because of probable effects of drought. Condition and trend need further monitoring. These two allotments are important to any antelope expansion because they are part of crucial antelope winter range.

Decision

Reject the Multiple Use recommendation.

Continue to provide 592 AUMs to maintain the antelope herd at 750 animals.

Rationale

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources has indicated that the antelope herd on Parker Mountain will be maintained at 750 animals. No additional forage will be needed above existing allocations.



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Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL8.3 Step 3

Recommendation:

Meet the future forage demands of big game in the Seven Mile Allotment by chaining and seeding 4800 acres.

Rationale:

The existing pinyon-juniper and dense big sage types located in this area, are not good antelope habitat. Removal of the conifers and reduction of the sagebrush density allowing increased forb and desirable browse production will greatly improve the carrying capacity of this allotment. The seed mixture should include such species as bitterbrush, mountain mahogany, alfalfa, small burnet, lomatium, and clovers to benefit wild ungulates.

The results of the spray projects, on the adjacent Forest Service Seven Mile Allotment, indicate that production can easily be doubled through such a modification (See URA III, Range). The expected increases would accommodate future forage demands of mule deer (385 AUM's), and existing needs of Mule deer (104 AUMs), elk (53 AUMs), and antelope (8 AUMs).

Support Needs:

Division of Wildlife Resources;  
consultation BLM, Operations

This chaining can also expand and improve sage grouse habitat through provision of more forbs and increased heterogeneity in the habitat.

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Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 8.3 Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

See Range Management 1.2 Multiple-Use Analysis.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as written.

Rationale

The existing pinyon-juniper and dense big sage types located in this area are not good antelope habitat. Removal of the conifers and reduction of the sagebrush density will greatly improve the carrying capacity of the Seven-Mile allotment.

This chaining and seeding will not adversely affect the winter range necessary to big game. It will also help meet the almost inevitable expansion of big game which will be using the allotment.

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation with the modification that chain and seed be changed to land treatment including seeding.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1981 - Provide land treatment on 2400 acres in one pasture of the Seven Mile allotment.

FY 1983 - Provide land treatment on 2400 acres in second pasture.

Rationale

See rationale for the Multiple-Use recommendation.

Restricting the type of treatment to a chain and seed would not be conducive to good on the ground management. It is felt that using the broader land treatment term provides management with a better opportunity to select the type of treatment which will generate the most productive capabilities of the area.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Objective Number

WL 9

Objective:

Mule Deer

Provide forage and water and reduce winter range competition for the present 1100 head of deer and for 4069 head by 1985.

Rationale:

The mule deer is the number one big game animal in the state and as indicated in the PAA, this status is not likely to change in the near future. There has been a continuing increase in the number of deer hunters in the state and within the planning unit. Population increases within the state will continue to place high demands on all mule deer populations, and provide a significant contribution to the local and regional economy.

The present forage allocations are not indicative of the actual situation. The existing populations appear to be well below the carrying capacity of the range, as shown by field observations, and browse and pellet transects. Provisions must be made for both present and predicted populations to insure minimum conflicts with other resource interests and to provide adequate habitat to meet some of the demand for the mule deer resource. Indications are that supply will never meet demand. Increased populations will also help the nation meet its goal of increased red meat production.

As shown in URA Step III the three herd units involved depend heavily on public land within this unit, especially during severe winters. Livestock grazing on the crucial deer winter range competes directly with wintering mule deer during the period when available deer habitat is at its smallest size during the year and the deer are under stress from weather and pregnancy.

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Name (MFP)  
Parker Mountain

Activity  
Wildlife

Overlay Reference  
Step 1 WL 9.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL 9.1

Allocate 1113 AUM's and 73,328 gallons for the existing mule deer herd as shown below:

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Deer</u>				<u>Water Use</u> <u>Gal.</u>
	<u>Summer</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>AUM</u>	<u>Winter</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>AUM</u>	
Seven Mile			109	94	67.8118
North Fremont			54	47	3359.09
Post Hollow	7	8	41	35	3073.21
Cyclone Co-op					
Cyclone	14	17	13	11	2001.16
Co-op	7	8	7	6	1000.58
Loa Winter					
ing Hollow	14	17	54	47	4574.08
erza Flat	14	17	54	47	4574.08
Deleeuw	14	17	68	59	5431.72
Bicknell Winter					
Flat Top	7	8	54	47	3930.85
King Sheep	14	17	68	57	5288.78
Bicknell Spring					
Smooth Knoll	14	17			1214.99
Hare Lake	14	17			1214.99
Cedar Peak	27	33			2358.51
Brian			13	9	643.23
Rees			20	14	1000.58
Tanner			13	9	643.23
Taylor			9	6	428.82
Hector Hollow			20	14	1000.58
Lime Kiln			20	14	1000.58
Neff Ranch			20	14	1000.58
Lyman			20	14	1000.58
Sand Wash			13	9	643.23
Bicknell			13	11	786.17
Government Creek			54	97	3359.09
Horse Pasture			20	17	1214.99
Teasdale Ranch			20	17	1214.99
Teasdale Ranch			13	11	726.17
Des Hickman			6	5	357.35

Rationale:

WL 9.1

The present deer population is consuming at least the quantities of forage and water shown. The deer numbers are presently well below the carrying capacity of the winter range. Even in the Miners Mountain allotment where the trend is declining there is no indication that any current over-utilization can be attributed to mule deer, or that any shortage of forage for mule deer exists.

Allocation of the indicated quantities of forage and water will require no livestock AUM adjustments.

AUM's were derived using Stoddart and Smith' exchange ratio of 5.1 deer AUM's per one cow AUM.

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Name (MFP)

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Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 9.1 Step 3

Recommendation (continued)

Donkey Hill	20	17	1214.99		
Spring Branch	9	8	571.76		
Grover	28	24	1715.88		
River	28	24	1715.88		
Joe Hickman	9	8	571.76		
Busenbark	7	6	428.82		
Torrey Town	54	47	3359.09		
Miners Mountain	137	118	8433.46		
Fish Lake	3	4	12	10	714.7
Cedar Grove	8	10			
	190	923	73328.22		
Total	1113 A UM's				

*Future demand identified as 65 AUM - (URA)*

Support Needs

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name (MFP)  
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Activity  
Wildlife

Overlay Reference  
Step 1 WL-9.1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Range is the only activity showing potential conflicts if the existing mule-deer herd is maintained. There are conflicts within wildlife.

As indicated in WL-9.2 the Division of Wildlife Resources has indicated that many allotments on the crucial deer winter range have a mule deer-livestock competition problem. This problem is not quantifiable and potentially serious, but does not appear to warrant a reduction in the mule deer herd at this time. Demand for the mule deer resource is high with no indications of change. The PAA indicates that the value of a mule deer AUM (direct and indirect income) is about six times that of a livestock AUM. This analysis may be simplistic, but does provide an index to the mule deer resource value. Adoption of RM-3.1 would correct much of the competition problem as would the adoption of WL-9.2.

In any case, we have no hard data to indicate that the existing population is responsible for range deterioration in the small allotments mentioned in 9.2.

A conflict with WL-10.3 is quite probable, especially in the Seven Mile allotment. Elk and deer utilize the Seven Mile allotment during the same season. Competition between them may become severe if elk populations expand to the projected levels.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Adopt WL-9.1 as written

Reason:

The mule deer herd has high value locally and regionally and the existing population does not appear to be responsible for any range deterioration.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 W 9.1 Step 3

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation with the following modifications to AUM allocation:

Allotment	Allocation (AUMs)	Water Use Gal.
Seven Mile	66	4,717
North Fremont	47	3,384
Post Hollow	42	3,002
Cyclone Coop		
Coop	24	1,728
Cyclone	32	2,304
Loa Winter		
Deleeuw	56	4,032
Long Hollow	65	4,680
Terza Flat	41	2,930
Bicknell Winter		
Flat Top	79	5,646
King Sheep	74	5,289
Bicknell Spring		
Smooth Knoll	32	2,287
Hare Lake	39	2,787
Cedar Peak	39	2,787
Brian	9	643
Rees	14	1,001
Tanner	9	643
Taylor Farm	6	429
Hector Hollow	14	1,001
Lime Kiln	58	4,145
Neff Ranch	91	6,504
Lyman	14	1,001
Sand Wash	18	1,286
Bicknell	11	786
Government Creek	47	3,359
Horse Pasture	17	1,215
Teasdale Ranch	11	786
Teasdale Bench	17	1,215
Des Hickman	6	432
Donkey Hill	17	1,215
Spring Branch	8	572
Grover	24	1,715
Over	24	1,715
Hickman	8	572
Senbark	6	429
Torrey Town	47	3,359
Miners Mountain	159	11,364

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Rationale

Current forage is believed to exist to meet present mule deer needs and through monitoring program described under range portion and new surveys expected to be completed on seven allotments, adjustments will be determined as data is collected. Four allotments have increased AUM availability for mule deer based on suitability as determined by the 1975-76 range survey.

The Fishlake and Cedar Grove allotments are partially located within the Mountain Valley Planning Area and are administered by the Sevier River Resource Area. Decision on these allotments will be deferred until a complete analysis is made on the Mountain Valley Planning Area scheduled for completion in September, 1980.

(Instructions on Total) 1,271 90,960

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Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 9.1 Step 3

Postpone a decision on the Fishlake and Cedar Grove allotments until completion of the Mountain Valley EIS.

Implementation Schedule

See schedules under RM 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 4.1.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 9.2 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL 9.2

Change livestock season of use on the small allotments in the unit identified by DWR as having a competition problem with mule deer.

The allotments which must be changed from winter to spring or summer grazing are; Taylor Farm, Hector Hollow, Lime Kiln, Neff Ranch, Lyman, Sand Wash, Bicknell, Government Creek, Horse Pasture, Teasdale Bench, Teasdale Ranch, Des Hickman, Donkey Hill, Spring Branch, Grover, River, Busenbark, Torrey Town, and Miners Mountain.

Rationale:

WL 9.2

Removing livestock from the deer winter range will vastly improve the quality of the winter range. This will relieve some of the stress by providing a quality ration for wintering deer which are pregnant during this period. This quality forage is necessary to maintain the productivity of the herd to meet public demand.

This may also help to reduce some deer depredation on private lands.

Support Needs:

None

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Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 9.2 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

See Range Management 1.3, 2.1 and 3.1 Multiple Use Analysis

Multiple Use Recommendation

Initiate a change in livestock season of use on the Taylor Farm Allotment to Spring Use (5/15-6/15) and the Miner's Mountain allotment to winter and spring use (11/1 - 11/30 and 5/1 - 5/30). Continue present grazing period of use on the Hector Hollow, Lyman, Lime Kiln, Neff Ranch, Sand Wash, Bicknell, Government, Creek, Horse Pasture, Teasdale Bench, Teasdale Ranch, Donkey Hill, Spring Branch, Grover, River, Busenbark, and Torrey Town allotments.

Continue a no livestock grazing season for the Dez Hickman Allotment.

Rationale

A change from winter to spring use will reduce the direct competition between wildlife and livestock on the Taylor Farm and Miners Mountain allotments.

It is felt that on the remaining allotments the status-quo should be maintained until the ecological affects can be determined. It is anticipated that long range trends in the condition of the range based on ecological potential should improve from the Multiple Use recommendations made under RM 2.1 and RM 3.1.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Rationale

See rationale for the multiple use recommendation.

Implementation Schedule

See schedule in RM-1.1 for the Taylor Farm allotment.

See schedule in RM 2.1 for the Hector Hollow and Lyman allotments.

See schedule in RM 3.1 for all other allotments except Miner's Mountain.

See schedule in RM 4.1 for the Miner's Mountain allotment.

Note. Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Parker Mountain

Activity  
Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 9.3 Step 3

Recommendation

Allocate 4195 AUMs and 292,670 gallons of water to support about 4000 head of mule deer by 1985. The requirements by allotment are:

Allotment	Deer				Water Use Gal.
	Summer No. AUM	Winter No. AUM			
Seven Mile		400	345		24657.15
North Fremont		200	172		12292.84
Post Hollow	24	30	150	130	11435.20
Cyclone Co-op					
Cyclone	50	61	50	43	7432.88
Co-op	25	30	25	21	3644.97
Loa Winter	50	61	200	172	16652.51
Tessa Flat	50	61	200	172	16652.51
New	50	61	250	216	19797.19
Bicknell Winter					
Flat Top	25	30	200	172	14436.94
King Sheep	50	61	250	216	19797.19
Bicknell Spring					
Smooth Knoll	50	61			4359.67
Hare Lake	50	61			4359.67
Cedar Peak	100	121			8647.87
Brian			50	34	2429.98
Rees			75	52	3716.44
Tanner			50	34	2429.98
Taylor			35	24	1715.28
Hector Hollow			75	52	3716.44
Lime Kiln			75	52	3716.44
Neff Ranch			75	52	3716.44
Lyman			75	52	3716.44
Sand Wash			50	34	2429.98
Bicknell			50	43	3073.21
Government Creek			200	172	12292.34
Horse Pasture			75	65	4645.55
Teasdale			75	65	4645.55
Teasdale Ranch			50	43	3073.21
Des Hickman			20	17	1214.99
Donkey Hill			75	65	4645.55
Spring Branch			35	30	2144.10
Hickman			100	86	6145.42
Hickman			35	30	2144.10
Busenbark			25	21	1500.97
Torrey Town			200	172	12292.34

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Rationale

Public demand for this resource has shown a steady increase and that trend is expected to continue into the future. Additional forage is required to allow the herds to increase to their former estimated population (The basis of the projected population is data supplied by DWR). This represents late 1960 population levels where production was felt to be near its peak without range deterioration.

Most range within this unit is in good condition for wintering deer. Miners Mountain and Seven Mile allotments are exceptions. Past experience has shown their potential to be much higher.

On the remainder of the allotments forage production was assumed to equal the present consumption by all large herbivores (See Table I of this MFP). Using present inventory information, this method of determining production appears to be the best approach. Since no vegetative changes are recommended for these allotments, the current production has been divided up to arrive at the necessary livestock reductions and closures. The resultant increase in forage will meet the requirements of the expanded deer population especially on the limited winter range.

There does not appear to be sufficient data to properly allocate water at this time. The needs of this species must be recognized so that when water quantity data becomes more reliable, proper allocations can be addressed.

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Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 9.3 Step 3

Miners Mountain			500	431	30803.57
Fish Lake	11	13	44	38	3644.97
Cedar Grove	29	35			2501.45
Total		686	3409	292669.65	

To meet the forage requirements of the expanded herd the following livestock adjustments will be required:

No. Fremont: Reduce livestock by 113 AUMs  
Post Hollow: Reduce livestock by 210 AUMs  
Cyclone Co-op: Reduce livestock by 256 AUMs  
Loa Winter: Reduce livestock by 624 AUMs  
Bicknell Winter: Reduce livestock by 446 AUMs  
Bicknell Spring: Reduce livestock by 543 AUMs  
Brian: Reduce livestock by 25 AUM's  
Rees: Remove livestock  
er: Remove livestock  
or: Remove livestock  
Hector Hollow: Reduce livestock 38 AUMs  
Lime Kiln: Reduce livestock 38 AUMs  
Neff Ranch: Reduce livestock 38 AUMs  
Lyman: Reduce livestock 38 AUMs  
Sand Wash: Reduce livestock 25 AUMs  
Bicknell: Reduce livestock 32 AUM's  
Government Creek: Remove livestock  
Horse Pasture: Remove livestock  
Teasdale Bench: Remove livestock  
Teasdale Ranch: Reduce livestock by 32 AUMs  
Des Hickman: Remove livestock  
Donkey Hill: Remove livestock  
Spring Branch: Remove livestock  
Grover: Reduce livestock 62 AUM's  
River: Reduce livestock 62 AUMs  
Joe Hickman: Remove livestock  
Busenbark: Reduce livestock 15 AUMs  
Torrey Town: Reduce livestock 125 AUMs  
Fishlake: Reduce livestock 64 AUMs  
Cedar Grove: Reduce livestock 129 AUMs

No reductions are proposed for the Seven Mile or Miners Mountain allotment: See Recommendations WL 8.3 and WL 9.4

Support Needs:

Activity Plans, New Range Inventories

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Operations, Water Quality Inventory

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Name (MFP)

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Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 9.3 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

See Range Management RM 2.1 and RM 3.1 Multiple Use Analysis.

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Multiple Use Recommendation

Meet the future mule deer forage requirements as outlined in the recommendation.

Rationale

It is anticipated that long range trends in condition of the range based on ecological potential should improve under the management plans outlined in the Multiple Use recommendations under RM 2.1 and RM 3.1. With this improvement, the productive potential should be realized along with desirable changes in plant composition. This will result in an increase in AUMs of forage that could be allotted to future mule deer increases.

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Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 9.3 Step 3

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation except for the following allotments where future available forage would be allocated as shown:

Allotment	Future Needs by 1985 (AUMs)	Estimated Available Forage by 1985 (AUMs)	Percent of Needs
✓ King Sheep	277	94	34
✓ Lyman	52	32	62
✓ Post Hollow	160	42	62
✓ Bicknell	43	29	67
✓ Deleeuw	277	66	24
✓ Long Hollow	233	158	68
✓ Sarza Flat	233	97	42
✓ Loner's Mtn.	431	159	37
✓ N. Fremont	172	82	48
✓ Sand Wash	34	18	53
✓ Torrey Town	172	10	6
✓ Busenbark	21	5	24
✓ Donkey Hill	65	10	15
✓ Govt. Creek	172	31	18
✓ Grover	86	58	67
✓ Horse Pasture	65	8	12
✓ River	86	18	21
✓ Teasdale Bench	65	9	14
✓ Teasdale Ranch	43	10	23
✓ Joe Hickman	30	8	27

Rationale

It is estimated that forage would be available on all the allotments except those listed. Investigation and range site analysis indicate that by 1985 sufficient forage will not be available to meet projected needs for these allotments.

The Fishlake and Cedar Grove allotments are partially located within the Mountain Valley Planning Area and are administered by the Sevier River Resource Area. Decisions on these allotments will be deferred until a complete analysis is made on the Mountain Valley Planning Area scheduled for completion in September, 1980.

Postpone the decision on Fishlake and Cedar Grove allotments until completion of the Mountain Valley EIS.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 9.4 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL 9.4

Provide for the future forage requirements of mule deer in the Miners Mountain Allotment by chaining, and seeding 2,330 acres of land presently covered by conifers with a mixture of browse, forbs, and cool season grasses.

Rationale:

WL 9.4

The present conifer type with little understory provides marginal mule deer forage. The provision of palatable shrubs such as four wing salt bush, mountain mahogany, and cliffrose along with forbs such as alfalfa, small burnet, clover, and lomatium will more closely approach the dietary needs of deer. Crested wheat grass should also be used to provide early spring green feed.

The existing chaining on this allotment has shown that a substantial increase in useable forage can be realized by chaining. That chaining increased carrying capacity from 37 acres per AUM to 10 acres per AUM.

In computing the AUM figures found on MFP Table I, it was assumed that the chaining would double the carrying capacity of the entire allotment. This increase will provide the forage require by the mule deer and provide an additional 16 AUM's of livestock forage.

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Name (M/F/P)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 9.4 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

See Range Management 4.2 Multiple Use Analysis.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Reject the recommendation

Rationale

Multiple Use recommendation RM 2.1 indicates that expanded wildlife populations will not be provided for at this time due to ecological uncertainties. Some increase in deer population is likely to occur in this area, but the extent of this increase and the resultant AUM demand cannot accurately be predicted at this time.

It is felt that by reducing livestock as indicated under the Multiple Use recommendation for RM 4.1, improvements can be realized at a much lower cost even though more time is required. Monitoring and limiting utilization by livestock will improve the livestock deer competition situation, and at least partially provide for any deer increases in the area.

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation.

Rationale

See rationale for the Multiple Use recommendation.



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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL 10

Objective:

Elk

Provide forage and water for the existing 99 head of elk and for an additional 209 head by 1985.

Rationale:

Public demand for an elk hunting experience has increased steadily over the years at a faster rate than the demand for mule deer. Presently only one person in seven applying for a permit receives one and there are indications that supply will never equal public demand.

Currently no formal allocation of forage has been made for this large ungulate. The security of the present and future populations of this animal depends upon forage being set aside. This should allow the species to increase and maintain high productivity to meet a portion of public demand and help the nation meet its goal in increased red meat production.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

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Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 10.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL 10.1

Allocate 99 AUM's and 25,536 gallons of water for the existing elk herd in the Seven Mile, Fishlake, and Cedar Grove Allotments. Requirements by allotment are shown below:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>AUMs</u>	<u>Gal.</u>
Seven Mile	24	53	5700
Fishlake	21	16	3648
Cedar Grove	54	71	16188
Total	99	140	25536

Rationale:

WL 10.1

The present elk population in the indicated area is consuming the quantities of forage shown. Range trends in Seven Mile and Cedar Grove are static and the trend in Fishlake is uncertain but believed static. This indicates that the present mix of livestock and wildlife is making proper use of the most of the available forage. No specific problems with the existing population were identifiable.

This allocation will merely provide security for the existing population without impacting other resources or range users.

Support Needs:

None

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Name (MFP)  
Parker Mountain

Activity  
Wildlife

Overlay Reference  
Step 1 WL-10.1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

The continuation of the existing elk numbers will have a low negative social impact. Local livestock operators do not want competition from any wildlife species. Elk can and do compete with cattle. The 140 AUM's identified as being needed for elk are not in conflict with existing forage needed for livestock.

Local public input indicated current numbers of elk or expanded elk herds are not wanted. This is based on a fear that livestock numbers would be reduced in favor of elk.

It is probable that the elk numbers will slightly expand in spite of any recommendation against increased numbers. DWR probably would not receive enough pressure or support to hold the elk population at its present level.

-----

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Reserve 140 AUMs of forage and 25,536 gallon of water for the existing elk herds. Work with the Forest Service and DWR to control numbers at their present level (approximately 100 head).

-----

Reasons:

This multiple use recommendation goes against public input. The fear that livestock must be reduced to support existing numbers is unfounded.

-----

Decision

Reject the Multiple Use recommendation.

Postpone the decision on the Fishlake and Cedar Grove allotments until completion of the Mountain Valley EIS.

Reserve 53 AUMs on the Seven-Mile allotment for the existing elk herd.

Rationale

The Fishlake and Cedar Grove allotments are partially located within the Mountain Valley Planning Area and are administered by the Sevier River Resource Area. Decisions on these allotments will be deferred until a complete analysis is made on the Mountain Valley Planning Area scheduled for completion in September, 1980.

Meeting present forage needs for elk will not adversely impact other resources or range uses.

Implementation Schedule

FY 80 - Implement the Decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 10.2 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL 10.2

Reserve 211 AUM's and 48,104 gallons of water in the Bicknell Spring allotment to accommodate the future expansion of the Boulder Mountain elk herd into this area to winter.

Rationale:

WL 10.2

The Utah DWR has indicated that the recent elk transplant onto the Boulder Mountain will probably impact public lands in the future. They felt that the Bicknell Spring allotment was the most likely candidate for this increased winter use at the estimated levels shown-

In order to avoid future conflicts with livestock, and range overuse, provision for this expansion must be made now. As with most large wild herbivores in this area, winter range is the limiting factor on herd expansion and general health, necessitating provisions for future elk needs.

Multiple-Use Analysis

See WL recommendation 10.1 Multiple Use Analysis.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation but modify the total AUMs to be reserved to 122.

Rationale

The Division of Wildlife Resources estimates a need for 122 AUMs to meet future elk needs. This expansion is expected to occur on the Bicknell Springs Allotment. Adequate steps must be taken to insure sufficient winter range since this is the limiting factor regarding the herd's general health.

Support Needs:

None

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 10.2 Step 3

Decision

Reject the multiple use recommendation.

Continue to provide 11 AUMs to sustain the elk currently making use of the Cedar Peak Allotment.

Implementation Schedule

FY 80 - Implement the Decision.

Rationale

Even though current studies (1979) indicate a slight upward trend, conditions remain far below that which existed five years ago. There is currently a lack of sufficient actual use, utilization and trend data on these allotments to safely proscribe increases to elk. There is a possibility that future livestock reductions could be needed to bring the range into balance with its productive capability and further increases in elk AUMs cannot be justified at this time.

Elk would be in direct competition with livestock for available forage and no improvement in range trend and condition would be realized if additional AUMs were given to Elk.

Meeting future elk needs will be dependent on range improvement and available forage.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 10.8 Step 3

Recommendation

Allocate 238 AUM's and 54,264 gallons of water in the Seven Mile, Cedar Grove and Fishlake allotments to support an increase of 109 elk by 1985. The requirements, by allotment, are shown below:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>AUM's</u>	<u>Gallons</u>
Seven Mile	50	53	12084
Fishlake	44	35	7980
Cedar Grove	<u>114</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>34200</u>
Total	208	238	54264

Forage requirements for elk in the Seven Mile allotment can be met through the chaining covered under recommendation 8.3.

Fishlake and Cedar Grove elk requirements can be met by season of use changes and or livestock reductions. The changes are:

Fishlake - Spring/summer grazing,  
64 AUM reduction

Cedar Grove - Spring/summer grazing,  
129 AUM reduction

Rationale:

The indicated population and subsequent AUM and water figures were provided by DWR with the goal of meeting public demands. The Stoddart and Smith conversion ratio of 1.9 elk AUM's per 1 cow AUM was used to derive the figures.

The Fishlake elk herd cannot meet the demands placed upon it by the public without additional forage and water. These components can be provided by existing habitat area if some changes are initiated.

The rationale for the chaining in the Seven Mile allotment was presented under 8.3. The area has potential and can provide sufficient forage for all big game species.

Based upon present knowledge changes in season of use and for reductions, seem to be the only methods of providing the forage needed in Cedar Grove and Fishlake. Dietary overlap between livestock and elk on winter range places the animals in close competition for available forage. The type of range available indicates that fall grazing of sheep in the Fishlake allotment removes much of the forage before the elk arrive. Winter grazing of cattle on the Cedar Grove places the two species in direct competition. In both cases, sufficient forage may be available if season of use only were changed.

If reductions in the amounts shown are necessary then they should be administered.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL-10.3

Rationale

Support Needs

Range Inventories  
Water Quality Inventory  
Activity Plans

Present forage production was assumed to be the sum of present livestock and wildlife use (as shown on MFP Table 1) and was reapportioned to meet the needs of elk. This was the derivation of the reductions shown in the recommendation.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 10.3 Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

See Range Management 1.1, 1.2 and 2.1 Multiple Use Analysis

Multiple Use Recommendation

Increase the forage allocation for elk to 53 AUMs on the Seven-Mile allotment. Maintain existing forage allocations of 87 AUMs on the Cedar Grove and Fishlake allotments. As range condition, based on ecological potential, improves and increases forage production beyond current livestock use, additional allocations of AUMs will be made available to elk as requested by DWR.

Rationale

The chaining and seeding of 4800 acres on the Seven-Mile allotment will provide the additional AUMs needed for the expected elk herd expansion.

The present elk herd populations should be held in a status quo condition until a more definite determination can be made of their ecological effects on the allotments they graze.

Improvements in the long run are expected from the present plan of management in the condition of the range based on ecological potential. The productive potential should be realized along with desirable changes in plant composition. This resulting forage increase can then be applied to meeting future elk needs as determined by the Division of Wildlife Resources.

Decision

Reject the Multiple Use recommendation.

Postpone the decision on the Fishlake and Cedar Grove allotments until completion of the Mountain Valley EIS.

Continue to provide 53 AUMs for elk use on the Seven-Mile allotment.

Rationale

The Fishlake and Cedar Grove allotments are partially located within the Mountain Valley Planning Area and are administered by the Sevier River Resource Area. Decisions on these allotments will be deferred until a complete analysis is made on the Mountain Valley Planning Area scheduled for completion in September 1980.

Forage to meet elk needs requested by DWR is currently being provided. No more forage will be allocated beyond this request.



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Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	WL 11
Step 3	

Objective

Big Game, all species.

Monitor the trends and utilization on all big game ranges in the unit after 1980.

Rationale

All three big game species present in this unit will continue to be demanded at at least their present levels by the public. Their continued use of the range resource and thrie interrelationships with each other must be monitored closely to prevent conflicts and possible overuse.

At the present time, the only studies conducted regularly concerning big game use of the range are located on Forest Service lands. Neither these or the range studies located within the planning unit provide an accurate picture of habitat condition, trend, or utilization. Wise decisions concerning the future allocation of wildlife forage will require this data.

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Name (MFP)  
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Activity  
Wildlife

Overlay Reference  
Step 1 WL 11.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL 11.1

Initiate browse, pellet, and photo trend transects on the crucial antelope winter range, crucial deer winter range, elk winter range, and antelope summer range which will be read yearly.

Rationale:

WL 11.1

These yearly studies will provide data on the true conditions of the habitat in this unit from a wildlife standpoint. Existing trend studies, where available do not provide sufficient data to meet the needs of wildlife planning. The lack of data especially on deer winter range for the eastern half of the unit makes accurate assessment of present conditions difficult, and future planning speculative at best. Provision of this data should improve our management and future planning.

Exact locations for these studies are not indicated at this time. Inventories to determine the best placement areas are needed.

Support Needs:

Activity Plans  
Inventory  
to determine study locations.

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Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL-11.1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

The only apparent result of adopting WL-11.1 is that we would gain additional knowledge of wildlife habitat condition. This impact is a positive one which will make wise land use management decisions easier in the future.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Adopt the recommendation as written

Support Needs

Activity Plan.

Reason:

Our present management practices, including big game studies on Forest Service lands, provide only weak inferences to big game's influence on their ranges and the resultant condition of those ranges. More data is needed.

Decision

OK

Accept the Multiple Use recommendation.

Include additional studies to monitor sagegrouse, prairie dogs and raptor populations and trends.

Studies should be started in FY 1981.

Rationale

Data is needed on other species of wildlife such as prairie dogs, raptors and sage-grouse.

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources does not currently run the type of studies needed on public lands to do land use planning. Duplication will not occur between other wildlife agencies and their studies.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 12.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL 12.1

Fence the wetland in T. 28 S., R. 3 E.,  
Sec. 20 to control livestock grazing  
and limit grazing to a short period  
in the fall.

WATERFOWL

Rationale:

WL 12.1

This area is presently fenced in with private lands and grazed at will. The resultant short cropped vegetation provides no nesting cover. Waterfowl presently use the area for resting or some feeding but these habitat components are much more plentiful than nesting habitat.

Livestock grazing does not need to be completely eliminated. Light grazing in the area would remove some rampant growth and provide a management tool.

The increased vegetation will provide more forage for muskrats which already occupy the area. This will improve additional income for the local trappers.

Reduction in livestock grazing will also help to reduce the nonpoint pollution present in the Fremont at this time. (See Wildlife URA III, Aquatics, and Watershed URA III.) Reduction in such nonpoint pollution is not quantifiable but is in keeping with the goals of the Clean Water Act of 1977, P.L. 94-217.

No estimate of livestock AUM reduction has been attempted at this time.

Support Needs:

Operations; fences  
Activity Plans  
Cadastral

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)  
Parker Mountain

Activity  
Wildlife

Overlay Reference  
Step 4/L-12.1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

The majority of the impacts identified with this recommendation were in range URA values and social influences. Some reduction in livestock AUM's (undetermined) would result if this area were fenced. This reduction is considered to be fallacious, however, since all present use is unauthorized and no permittees of the Deleeuw allotment have had access to the forage. In effect, it appears that the limited livestock grazing needed to maintain waterfowl nesting habitat will actually result in an increase in authorized use for some permittees when compared to the existing situation.

Public input on this recommendation was not solicited. The negative social impact has been surmised based upon sympathetic reaction of the local populace to controlling the actions of the unauthorized user.

A moderately positive impact on environmental values will accrue from increased wildlife production and an unquantified reduction in sediment load and nonpoint fecal pollutants from livestock. This reduction in sediment and fecal contaminants may be quite small when considering the inputs along private lands, but even a small improvement is a step toward improving the contamination problems noted in the aquatic wildlife and the watershed portions of the URA.

Improvement in this habitat area will provide slight positive benefits for both consumptive and non-consumptive and nonconsumptive recreational use of wildlife.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Adopt the original recommendation as written.

Support Needs

Cadastral  
Fencing  
Activity Plan

Reason:

The positive impacts of this recommendation outweigh the single negative impact identified, even though the total land area is small. The cost of fencing and the minimal management proposed should be low enough to provide a beneficial cost-benefit ratio and favorable improvements in the overall health of the ecosystem.

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation.

Rationale

See rationale for the Multiple Use recommendation.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1980 - Complete the project.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Objective Number

WL 13

Objective

Expand fishery habitat on public land by seven miles with a concurrent expansion of up to 25 miles on state and private lands by 1990.

Rationale

Fishing is one of the most important recreational activities within the planning unit. The extremely large numbers of hatchery fishes planted into the Fremont River system each year offer ample evidence of the value placed upon this resource. This resource is valued on both a regional and local level for both recreational and food benefits. The PAA indicates that approximately 3000 fishing days are spent in this unit for a total dollar expenditure estimated at \$30,000. Demand for fisheries appears to be steadily increasing.

Almost all of this recreation pressure is directed toward the Fremont River between Fruita and the Torrey Power Plant where the fishing quality is highest. Additional fishery habitat would distribute the fishing pressure by providing more quality habitat.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)  
Parker Mountain

Activity  
Wildlife

Overlay Reference  
Step 1 WL 13.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL 13.1

Purchase water rights to establish minimum flows in the Upper Fremont River, Pine Creek, Fish Creek, Carcass Creek, and Road Creek.

Rationale:

WL 13.1

These five streams are all dewatered part of the time due to irrigation diversions. When dewatered the streams are not available habitat for fishes in the Fremont System. Even when flows resume the quality of the habitat has suffered. As discussed under the wildlife URA, Step III, the benthic community, upon which cold water sport fish depend for food is weakened by interrupted water flows. This subsequently weakens the entire aquatic ecosystem. Establishment of minimum flows initiates a healthy increase in benthic diversity as shown below Mill Meadow Dam in 1977. This improvement in stream health would affect the entire Fremont System.

This expansion in habitat and improvement will allow natural production to increase within this system. Increased production will reduce the heavy reliance on expensive stocking programs to meet public demands.

Money for purchase of the water rights must come from Sikes Act funds after completion of the Parker Mountain HMP.

Establishment of minimum flows will also provide benefits for other wildlife species. Bald eagles, osprey, and shorebirds will benefit chiefly through expansion and improvement of the aquatic food base. Peregrine falcons will benefit through increased shorebird and waterfowl production which will expand the prey base. Muskrat and beaver habitat will expand by the same quantity as the fishery habitat when water is available year-round.

Support Needs:

Activity Plans, Inventories;  
Stream profiles

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)  
Parker Mountain

Activity  
Wildlife

Overlay Reference  
Step 1 WL-13.1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation could have a high impact on the land owner willing to sell his water right. Dewatered land drastically decreases land value. The water right would probably cost almost as much as the price of land and water, which currently is about \$1000/acre.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Defer any decision on this recommendation until habitat management plans for these streams are completed and a benefit cost analysis is prepared.

Reason:

Since the amount of water needed, availability of water rights, funds available or cost of the water rights are unknown, no decision can or will be made on this recommendation at this time.

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation.

Rationale

See rationale for the Multiple Use recommendation.



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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Objective Number

WL 14

Objective

Improve the Aquatic habitat in the upper three miles of stream Section 2 of the Fremont River by 1980.

Rationale

This section of the Fremont River is located almost entirely on public land and is one of the best trout fisheries of its kind in Utah. The area under consideration is the stretch most accessible to anglers within this section and consequently receives the highest pressure within stream Section 2.

The demand for quality fishing such as that found on this stretch is quite high. Anglers from throughout the state are known to utilize this stretch. Any attempt to improve the fishery habitat and angling experience is highly desirable.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL-14. Step 3

Recommendation

Remove grazing from the Joe Hickman allotment by 1980.

Rationale

Stream inventories conducted on this stream section have indicated that ungulate damage is a problem. Removal of grazing from this allotment is the most economical method of correcting the situation. Only four AUM's would be taken from one operator to accomplish the goal.

Quantification of the extent of sediment increase, water temperature rise (due to stream cover removal), and stream bank destabilization due to grazing is not established. This is largely due to a lack of baseline upon which judgments can be based. The magnitude of the problem then, is based upon the professional judgment of BLM biologist and accepted fishery management principles.

Removal of grazing will also improve the aesthetic quality of the area and benefit other wildlife species by improving the health of the riparian habitat.

Support Needs

None

Reduction in nonpoint organic pollution and sediment caused by large grazing animals in the river is also in the interest of compliance with the Clean Water Act, PL 95-217, and the Colorado River desalinization

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL-14. Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

See Range Management 3.1 Multiple Use Analysis and Multiple Use Recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as written

Reason

See rationale for recommendation.

Decision

Reject the Multiple-Use recommendation

Change the season of use to winter use  
(11/1 - 3/31).

Implementation Schedule

FY 1981 - Implement the decision

Rationale

The change in season from summer to winter will improve the riparian habitat and meet the objectives desired.

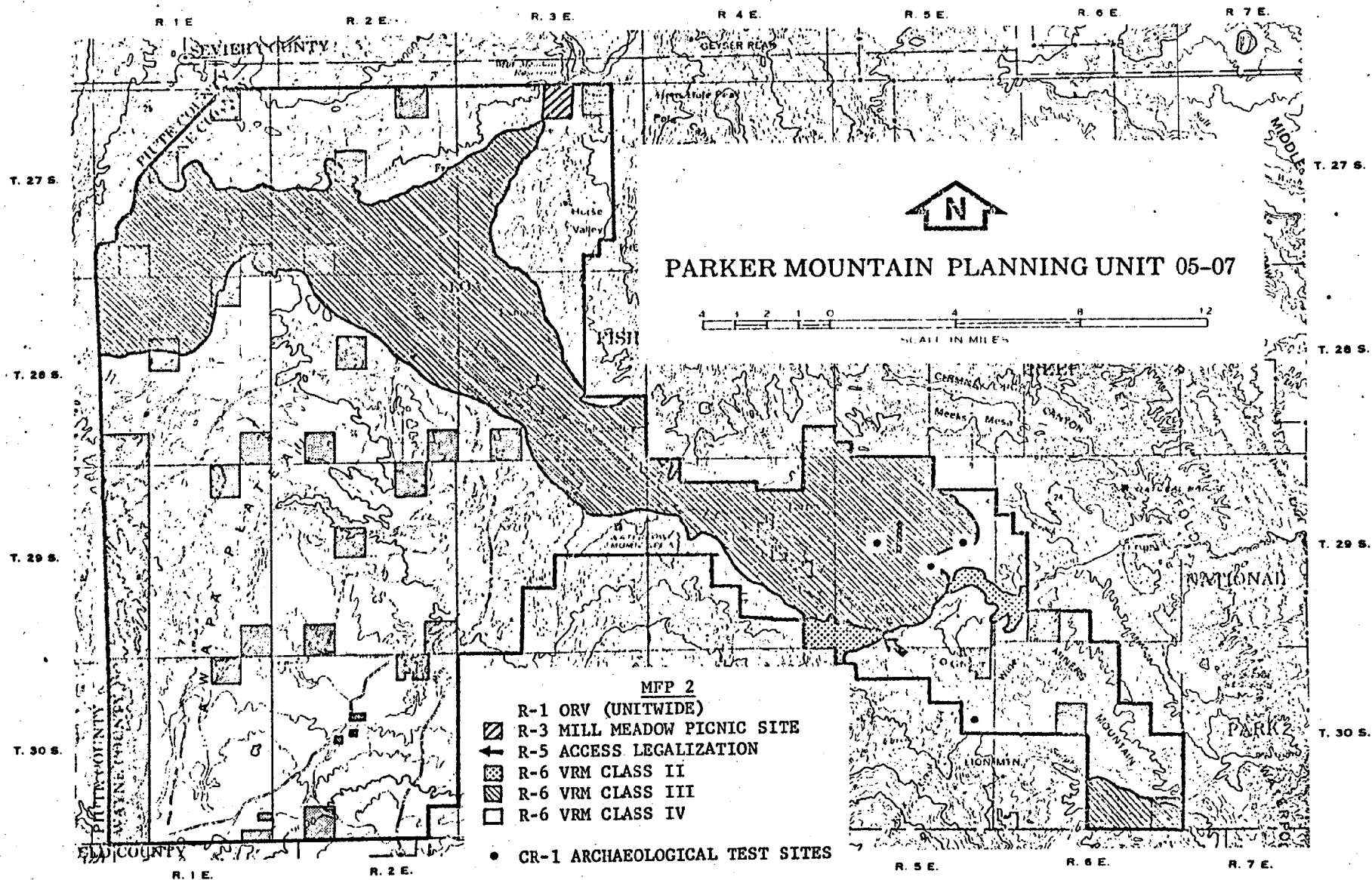
The proposed monitoring program described in RM 3.1 will assure protection of the habitat. Should monitoring show continued determination then remedial action will be taken.

Present Forage Production, Livestock AUM Use,  
Proposed Forage Production, Proposed Wildlife Allocation, and  
Livestock Allocation

	Class	Present Livestock AUM's	Season	Present Wildlife Use AUM's	Total Present Use	Trend	Proposed Forage Production AUM's	Antelope	Proposed Wildlife AUM's	Elk	Mule Deer	Total	Proposed Livestock Allocation-Season AUM's	Season	Change in Live- stock AUM's
Seven Mile	C	804	S	127	931	S	931	33	53	345	431	500	S	-304	
North Fremont	S	323	W	113	436	-	436	54	--	172	226	210	S	-113	
Post Hollow	S/C	499	W	113	612	-	612	163	--	160	323	289	Su	-210	
Cyclone-Coop	C	622	S			S	1555						S		
Cyclone	S	542	S/F	102	1555	S		171		104	275	1137	S/F	-256	
Coop	S	229	S	60		S		92		51	143		S		
Loa Winter	C	254	W										F/W		
Long Hollow	S	332	W	105				84		233	317		S	-624	
Terza Flat	S	321	W	102	1363	S	1363	75		233	308	451	S		
Delecuw	S	168	F/W/S	81				10		277	287		S		
Bicknell Winter	C	1306											W		
Flat Top	S	739	W	126	2435	S	2435	146		202	348	1760	S	-446	
King Sheep	S	161	W	103		S		50		277	327		S		
Bicknell Spring	C	1029	S			I							S		
Smooth Knoll	S	1053	F/S	99		S		166	105	61	332		F/S		
Hare Lake	S	545	F/S	48	3493	I	3493	67	53	61	181	2739	F/S	-543	
Cedar Peak	S	655	F/S	64		S		67	53	121	241		F/S		
Brian	C	33	S	9	42	-	42	--	--	34	34	8	S	-25	
Rees	C	32	S	14	46	-	46	--	--	52	52	0		-32	
Tanner		20		9	29	-	29	--	--	34	34	0		-20	
Taylor	S	18	W	6	24	-	24	--	--	24	24	0		-18	
Hector Hollow	C/S	138	W/S	14	152	-	152	--	--	52	52	100	S	-38	
Line Kiln	C/S	354	W	14	368	-	368	--	--	52	52	316	S	-38	
Neff Ranch	S	105	W	14	119	-	119	--	--	52	52	67	S	-38	
Lynan	C	125	W	14	139	-	139	--	--	52	52	87	S	-38	
Sand Wash	S	54	F/W	9	63	-	63	--	--	34	34	29	S	-25	
Bicknell	C	150	W	11	161	-	161	--	--	43	43	118	S	-32	
Government Creek	S	91	W	47	138	-	138	--	--	172	172	0		-91	
Horse Pasture	C	14	F/W	17	31	-	31	--	--	65	65	0		-14	
Teasdale Bench	S	20	W	17	37	-	37	--	--	65	65	0		-20	
Teasdale Ranch	C	80	F/W	11	91	-	91	--	--	43	43	48	S	-32	
Des Hickman		6		5	11	-	11	--	--	17	17	0		-6	
Donkey Hill	C	25	F/W	17	42	-	42	--	--	65	65	0		-25	
Spring Branch	C	11	W/S	8	19	-	19	--	--	30	30	0		-11	
Grover	C	80	W/S	24	104	-	104	--	--	86	86	18	S	-62	
River	C	75	W	24	99	-	99	--	--	86	86	13	S	-62	
Joe Hickman	C	4	Su	8	12	-	12	--	--	30	30	0		-4	
Busenbark	S	30	W	6	36	-	36	--	--	21	21	15	S	-15	
Torrey Town	C	500	W	47	547	-	547	--	--	172	172	375	S	-125	
Miners Mountain	C	211	W/S	118	329	D	658	--	--	431	431	227	S	+16	
Fish Lake	S	162	F/S	32	194	-	194	15	35	46	96	98	S/Su	-64	
Cedar Grove	C/S	1134	W/S	103	1237	S	1237	47	150	35	232	1005	S/Su	-129	
Total		13,054		1,841	14,758		16,139				5,693	10,525			

12% of Present Forage use by Wildlife  
88% of Present Forage use by Livestock

35% Future Forage use by Wildlife  
65% Future Forage use by Livestock



UNITED STATES  
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Recreation (ORV)

Objective Number

R 1

Objective

Provide public lands in the Planning Unit for off-road vehicle use.

Rational

Off-road vehicle (ORV) use is recognized as a legitimate form of recreation use on public lands.

Current ORV use in the Planning Unit is 861 visits per year (URA 3).

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Recreation (ORV)

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R 1 Step 3

Recommendation

Designate and maintain all public lands in the Planning Unit "open" for off-road vehicle use.

Support Needs

None

Rationale

There are no areas in the unit that have intensive use that would warrant formal designation as an "ORV Area". URA 3 indicates ORV usage is dispersed but "light" (motorcycles, four-wheel drive vehicles and snowmobiles have 500 visits per year Mytoge, Torrey-Teasdale 75, Awapa Plateau 270, Rabbit Valley 18). Usage is primarily by local residence and hunters.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Recreation (ORV)

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Positive social and economic impacts are derived by ensuring that local people may still drive off existing roads to tend their livestock. Public input expressed concern that this use of ORV's be allowed, but also indicated a desire to limit rampant ORV use.

As expected, light negative impacts on watershed and wildlife values would result from allowing ORV use. At present levels of use, vehicular damage to watershed and wildlife values is too minor to identify. Past experience and future projections of ORV use in the unit do not indicate any likelihood of a drastic increase in use.

A high conflict exists with R-2.1, which recommends closing the Fremont River Gorge to ORV use. This does not appear to have any significant conflict with the existing situation. Very little, if any, ORV use takes place within the Fremont River Gorge. The topographic and vegetative profile of the gorge effectively excludes four wheeled vehicles and most motorcycles.

VRM1.1 places the Fremont River Gorge and Fish Creek cove into Class II, which restricts vehicular traffic to existing roads and trails. The Fremont River Gorge was discussed in the preceeding paragraph. At present, there is no vehicular access to Fish Creek Cove since the only access point is across private land. The private land is blocked by a locked gate and fence. The protection of the vista, unstable soils, and cultural values through ORV exclusion would not cause any inconvenience to the public when compared to the present situation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Designate all public lands in the Planning unit open to ORV use, except the Fremont River Gorge (R-2.1) where ORV use should be prohibited, and Fish Creek Cove (URM 1.1) where vehicles should be restricted to the existing road.

Reason

There are no identifiable problems associated with present ORV use in this unit and intensity is not expected to increase substantially. Due to the limited ORV use or opportunity for use in the Fremont River Gorge, and the sensitive natural values of the area, closing the Gorge will provide protection with a minimum of inconvenience to the public.

Closing the Fish Creek Cove area to ORV use will not cause any further inconvenience to the public. There is no ORV access at this time and no pressing demand to open the area for use. Pro-

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)



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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R 1

Step 3

Support Needs

None

Reason (cont.)

tection of the area's natural values through ORV exclusion appears to be justified.

Decision

Accept the Multiple Use recommendation, but prohibit ORV use in the Big Hollow area for a minimum of three years or until the importance of this habitat for raptors is determined. If Big Hollow is ascertained to be important as a nesting site for birds of prey, continue the ORV prohibition.

Also prohibit ORV usage in that portion of the Fremont River Roadless Unit No. 221 given to WSA status.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1980 - Initiate action to designate ORV restricted areas.

Rationale

In addition to the rationale identified for the Multiple Use recommendation, see the rationale written for the WL 5.1 recommendation.

This area could become degraded from intensive use and the impacts of man would become a dominant feature, thereby jeopardizing the WSA status.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	R-2

Objective:

Maintain the Fremont River Gorge in its existing primitive state and protect the area from surface disturbance.

Rationale:

The Fremont River Gorge possesses outstanding natural scenic quality. It illustrates geologic formations and erosion caused features. It also has within it several archaeological sites of different types. The Gorge was recommended for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River System in the 1973 Parker Mountain MFP, but the proposal was never implemented.

Bureau responsibilities include management and protection of public lands for wilderness preservation and preservation of public values including environmental values (BLM Manual 1602 and Federal Land Policy and Management Act).

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)  
Parker Mountain

Activity  
Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R 2 Step 3

Recommendation:

R-2

Nominate the Fremont River Gorge as a National Natural Area. Maintain the Gorge in its natural condition by continuing the area in a no surface occupancy designation for oil and gas, close to off-road vehicle use and allowing no surface disturbing activities.

Support Needs:

Lands (Reality) and Minerals  
Specialists

Rationale:

R-2

The Bureau has the responsibility to identify and establish areas of scientific interest and outstanding scenic and natural wonder as identified in 43 CFR 6225. A restrictive management policy is consistent with the intent of the regulations to preserve the area in a natural condition until a final determination can be made.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R 2 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Designation of the Fremont River Gorge as a natural area could increase visitor use. A possible negative impact of this increased use would be a higher demand on such local services as law enforcement. Local people have expressed an aversion to the designation of areas or the withdrawal of lands, although the additional use could support the local economy.

The area is currently in a "no surface occupancy" classification in regard to oil and gas leasing. This classification would be consistent with the character and intent of a natural area designation.

Recreation multiple use recommendation 1.1 would establish the area as closed to ORV's. No significant impacts are foreseen, due to the present limitation of topographic and terrain features on ORV use.

Stream banks along the Fremont River would improve under natural area management; however, the designation could draw additional fishermen to the area involving a possible negative impact on the stream.

The VRM identification for this area would be Class II (see VRM 1.1), which greatly restricts management action or development.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Do not designate Fremont River Gorge as a natural area. Continue present no surface occupancy for oil and gas leasing. Close to Off Road Vehicles and manage the Gorge to preserve the visual resources by managing as a VRM Class II area.

Reason

The Fremont River Gorge will continue to receive protection under the no-surface occupancy categorization, the restriction of ORV use (Rec. MV Recommendation 1.1), and the Class II VRM identification.

Considering local opposition and the possible intensified use of the area, it was decided that no significant management opportunities would be gained by the designation.

The area may, however, be subject to a possible wilderness designation for purposes of enhanced protection pending future requirements on management.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R 2 Step 3

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation.

Rationale

See rationale for the Multiple Use recommendation.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1980 - Initiate action to designate ORV restriction.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Outdoor Recreation

Objective Number

R 3

Objective:

Provide facilities to accommodate 200-300 visitor day per year for fishing and picnicking at Mill Meadow Reservoir and the one mile section of the Fremont River immediately below Mill Meadow Reservoir.

Rationale:

There are presently no facilities at these sites and users have spread garbage and campfires where convenient. Facilities will act to control present use and encourage new use. Fishing and picnicking are both recreation activities that show potential to remain two of the most popular activities in the region. (See PAA). There are few facilities for these activities on public land in this Planning Unit and every effort should be made to accommodate the anticipated increases in these activities in the near future.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Outdoor Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation:

3.1

Place 2 picnic tables and 1 trash barrel at Mill Meadow Reservoir at the small pull-off area on the east shore near the dam. Place 3-4 picnic tables and 2 trash barrels in shaded areas along the Fremont River below Mill Meadow. Provide maintenance of these sites during the summer heavy use season.

Rationale:

3.1

The facilities described here are the type that will control visitor use and concentrate it into areas that better handle visitor impacts. At the same time, these facilities would enhance the visitor enjoyment of sites like these. The location is protected by surface protection stipulation which prohibit oil and gas activity within 1/2 mile of the water.

Support Needs:

Engineering, garbage removal.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Outdoor Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R 3 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

No significant impacts were identified in connection with this recommendation. Bureau Manpower resources will be required for the maintenance of picnic and refuse facilities.

The projected use of 200 to 300 visitor days per year is quite low and does not justify the expense for picnic tables, fireplaces, and maintenance.

Regular garbage collection with sufficient containers would maintain the aesthetic quality of the area. Extra containers, without regular pickup, will actually cause a deterioration of the area since they invite deposits even when overflowing.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Place trash containers at Mill Meadow Reservoir and the turnoff below the dam only if a cooperative agreement with the Fishlake National Forest can be established to insure regular collection of the refuse.

Support Needs

Cooperative Agreement  
U.S.F.S.  
Fishlake National Forest

Reason

The area does not receive sufficient use to justify picnic facilities which would tax Bureau maintenance operations beyond their present capacity.

Bureau personnel are not regularly available for garbage collection. The Fishlake National Forest already has a garbage collection route established in the area and the personnel to accomplish the task. They also haul the refuse to the Richfield Sanitary Landfill. Since none of the dumps in Wayne County are sanitary landfills, the Bureau is technically prohibited from depositing refuse in them.

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation.

Rationale

See rationale for the Multiple Use recommendation.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1980 - Contact Fishlake National Forest to establish cooperative agreement for trash collection.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Instructions on reverse

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)



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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Recreation

Objective Number

R-4

Objective

Improve hiking through Sulphur Creek Canyon to increase public usage to 150-200 visits per year.

Rationale

Sulphur Creek Canyon possesses scenic, archaeological and geological interest that should be available to the general public. Currently, access to the Canyon is extremely limited and opportunities should be developed for the public to enjoy these natural phenomena.

Bureau policy is to provide access for public use and enjoyment of lands with outdoor recreation values (43 CFR 6225.0-6a).

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R 4.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

4.1

Construct approximately 4 1/2 miles of primitive hiking trail beginning in section 18, T. 30 S., R. 6 E. at the west end of Sulphur Creek Canyon and proceeding southeast through the Canyon.

Rationale:

4.1

The proposed trail would provide entry to the Canyon for the general public while restricting vehicle access that could be detrimental to the natural character of the area.

Support Needs:

Engineering, interpretive signs, archaeological specialist and use supervision:

Coordination with NPS Capitol Reef, Dixie Forest FS.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1690-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES  
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R 4 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

No social, economic, or institutional impacts of this recommendation or conflicts with other recommendations are evident. No public input was received concerning this proposed trail.

The need for developing a trail has not been identified within a current recreation activity plan. Since there appears to be little public demand for this improvement and the trail is not associated with existing public use areas or facilities, it is questionable whether the trail can be justified at this time.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Do not construct the trail until public support and need can be established.

Reasons

Although development opportunity exists, the need and demand must be established before considering this recommendation further. There are other areas where the need and demand for improvements have been established. These areas should receive priority for development work.

Support Needs

None

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation.

Rationale

See rationale for the Multiple-Use recommendation.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	R-5

Objective

Provide public access to Fish Creek Cove archaeological site to accommodate 200-300 visits per year.

Rationale

Fish Creek Cove contains pictographs, petroglyphs, caves and other evidences of the Fremont Indian culture. It has been recommended to the Historic Register. The site should be accessible to the general public for educational value.

The Bureau is directed to acquire and maintain appropriate legal access to the Bureau's lands as necessary to serve the public's need for access to public lands (BLM Manual 1602.12)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R 5.1 Step 3

Recommendation

Acquire public access easement  
(approximately 1/4 mile) into Fish  
Creek Cove.

Support Needs

Comments of Advisory Council on  
Historic Preservation, ATROW and  
Reality and Archaeological Special-  
ists.

Rationale

Current access to Fish Creek Cove is  
limited to the use of a private road.  
Future access should be guaranteed to  
the public without infringing on private  
landowners. BLM policy as stated in  
43 CFR 6250.0-6a directs the Bureau to  
provide access for public use and  
enjoyment of lands with outdoor recreat-  
ion use.

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Step 1 R 5 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

There is some question about the type of access that should be provided to this area. Although policy does dictate that we secure access to this tract, inviting vehicular traffic by providing an adequate roadway may lead to increased vandalism of the site. The existing road is in poor condition and upgrading it would conflict with the VRM recommendation to place this area in Class II. Restricting vehicular use to the proposed road would be impossible with our existing use supervision staff. This also would conflict with the VRM Class II recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Establish legal access (approximately 1/4 mile) into Fish Creek Cove for foot or horseback travel only.

Reason

There is no desire to "lock up" this site from public use; the recommendation should not do so, although it may hold down visitor use. There are many opportunities in southern Utah for the public to drive directly to an area of archaeological significance, including several in Capitol Reef National Park. It is doubtful that demand for another drive-up site is such that we must compromise the natural setting of this one by encouraging vehicular use. The distance to the site is not so far, or the terrain so difficult that reasonably healthy individuals with sufficient interest cannot withstand the walk.

Very little, if any, development would be required, thus holding costs to a minimum. A sign at the access point and a small gate would be sufficient.

The legal access across private property should fulfill policy requirements.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name (MFP)

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Step 1 R 5 Step 3

Decision

Reject the Multiple Use recommendation. Study the feasibility of a foot trail route across the west end of the Cockscomb as an alternative access to Fish Creek Cove. Determine if user demand is sufficient to justify construction expenses.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1980 - Begin feasibility study.

Rationale

The privately owned lands along the potential vehicle access route are currently involved in extensive litigation. The need for access into Fish Creek Cove may not require a vehicle access route, which would be determined through the feasibility study.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Recreation-Visual Resource
Objective Number	R 6

Objective:

Maintain the existing visual resource qualities of the Parker Mountain Planning Unit.

Rationale:

At present, there is a reasonable balance or compromise between the visual resource and the types of land uses on the Public Lands in the Planning Unit. The PAA indicates there are 23,290 visitor days for the Planning Unit. Two thirds of the visitor days are general sightseeing. The aesthetic qualities and harmonious aspects of open space are attributes sought by these visitors.

BLM is charged under provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act to manage "public lands in a manner that will protect the quality of scenic values."



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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Outdoor Recreation
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	R 6.1
Step 3	

Recommendation:

R 6.1

Manage the visual resources identified as Class II on the VRM overlay to assure that no future management action results in evident changes in line, form, color, or texture.

- 1) Place the land in a no surface occupancy for oil and gas or category II with special stipulations.
- 2) Limit surface disturbance of all land actions on public land.
- 3) Limit ORV travel to maintained roads and trails.
- 4) Exclude utility corridors.

Support Needs:

Surface protection.

Rationale:

R 6.1

BLM Manual 6310.18B provides that "changes in any of the basic elements of landscape character, (form, line, color, or texture) caused by a management activity should not be evident in the characteristic landscape. Surface disturbance would affect some or all of those elements resulting in a degradation of visual quality.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Outdoor Recreation
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	2.1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

The areas identified as Class II on the VRM overlay are Fish Creek Cove and Fremont River Gorge. Potential conflicts with ORV use and possible surface disturbances have been eliminated through Rec. 1.1 MU Recommendation (closing the area to ORV's) and leaving the two areas in a no-surface occupancy classification. One minor conflict exists in a small section on the southeastern portion of the Fremont River Gorge, which is proposed for designation as a common use area for obtaining flagstone. Conflicts will be negligible, however, due to the fact that the topography of the conflicting area will probably preclude any mining activity.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Manage the visual resources identified as Class II on the VRM overlay to assure that no future management action results in evident changes in line, form, color, or texture.

Reason

Certain land having high scenic value must be protected in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Support Needs

Surface protection.

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation.

Rationale

See rationale for the Multiple Use recommendation.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Outdoor Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R 6.2 Step 3

Recommendation:

R 6.2

Allow resource activities <sup>IN</sup>with the  
VRM Class III areas, but the  
changes in the basic elements of  
the landscape character caused by  
the activity must remain subordinate  
to the visual strength of the  
landscape.

- 1) Use of natural landscape changes  
and screening.
- 2) Minimize disturbance in veget-  
ative and soil manipulation and  
reduce impact of structures.
- 3) Use the basic elements of land-  
scape character (form, line,  
color, and texture) when initiating  
the activity.

Rationale:

R 6.2

BLM Manual 6310.18C provides that  
"changes in the basic elements caused  
by management activity may be evident  
in the characteristic landscape.  
However, the changes should remain  
subordinate to the visual strength  
of the existing character." The  
Class III areas in this Planning Unit  
are within the foreground of a heavily  
traveled tourist, residential, and  
commercial state highway.

Support Needs:

Surface protection.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Outdoor Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R 6.2 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

No conflicts with URA values or MFP recommendations have been identified. Some minor inconveniences in the form of stringent stipulations and mitigating measures for surface disturbing activities can be expected. The restrictions of this class should prohibit very few activities, though they may modify proposals and methodologies

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Allow resource activities within the VRM Class III areas (shown on the overlay), but the changes in the basic elements of the landscape character caused by the activity must remain subordinate to the visual strength of the landscape.

Reason

Placing these lands in Class III will preserve the integrity of the scenic vista in keeping with the intent of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. This rating should still permit reasonably efficient multiple-use management.

Support Needs:

Use natural landscape changes and screening.

Minimize disturbance in vegetative and soil manipulation and reduce visual impacts of structures.

Use the basic elements of landscape character (form, line, color, and texture) when initiating an activity.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R 6.2 Step 3

Decision

Accept the Multiple Use recommendation with the understanding that other uses will not necessarily be subordinate to VRM.

Rationale

Uses within the VRM Class III designation will be considered and weighed carefully on a case by case basis.

BLM Manual 6310.18c states that uses should be subordinate to the visual strength of the landscape, but does not imply a definite restriction.

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Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Outdoor Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1 P. 6.3 Step 3

Recommendation:

R 6.3

Allow resource development and uses within VRM Class IV area, but mitigate the impact of each activity so that, even though it may be readily apparent to the observer, the activity reflects what could be natural occurrence within the characteristic landscape.

Rationale:

R 6.3

BLM Manual 3610.18D provides that changes in the basic elements of landscape character caused by the activity may subordinate the original composition and landscape character. However, the activity must reflect what could be a natural occurrence. Class IV areas in the Planning Unit are on lands that are either in a low sensitivity level, background, or low scenic quality.

Support Needs:

Surface protection.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Parker Mountain
Activity	Outdoor Recreation
Overlay Reference	Step 1 2 3 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

No conflict with URA values or other MFP recommendations are evident. No social or economic conflict has been identified.

This is the least restrictive class and the areas shown as Class IV on the VRM overlay have the lowest visual resources. Standard stipulations attached to authorizations, grants, and EAR's, probably are enough to protect the scenic values associated with these areas.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Reason

Accept the activity recommendation without change.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act requires management of the lands to protect scenic values.

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation with the understanding that uses will not necessarily be subordinate to VRM.

Rationale

Uses within the VRM Class IV designation will be considered and weighed carefully on a case by case basis.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Parker Mountain
Activity
Cultural Resources
Objective Number
CR-1

Objective:

By 1982, determine whether the four archaeological sites listed below have significant cultural or scientific value to be nominated for inclusion on the National Historic Register.

- 42 Wn 1 Granary site
- 42 Wn 15 Camp or village site
- 42 Wn 616 Habitation site
- 42 Wn 630 Habitation site

Rationale:

The Cultural Resource section of the Unit Resource Analysis identifies seven sites requiring further study to evaluate what should be done with the sites. Four of the seven sites are located on Public Lands administered by BLM. The research potential is predicted to be medium for two locations and high for two sites.



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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Parker Mountain

Activity

Cultural Resource

Overlay Reference

Step 1 CR 1 Step 3

Recommendation:

1.1

Test archaeological sites 42 Wn 1, 42 Wn 15, 42 Wn 616 and 4w Wn 630 to determine their scientific and cultural value.

Rationale:

1.1

Testing is necessary to evaluate the four sites. Existing information for the sites does not adequately portray the cultural significance. Three of the four sites are in "undisturbed" condition.

Support Needs:

Archaeological study

Multiple-Use Analysis

No conflicts with other MFP recommendations or URA values were evident. The social value in relation to knowledge of the past may be a positive impact.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the activity recommendation without change.

Reasons

The Bureau has the responsibility to protect and manage cultural sites and the testing is needed to see if the sites are National Historic Register quality and also to determine what future management actions are necessary. These actions will be documented in the site management plan and implemented as funds become available.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

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Activity

Cultural Resource

Overlay Reference

Step 1 CR 1 Step 3

Decision

Accept the Multiple-Use recommendation.

Rationale

See rationale for the Multiple Use recommendation.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1981 - Conduct the tests on the archaeological sites.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Instructions on reverse

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